

George V. Brown, athletic manager of the B. A. A., fired the starting pistol and all the runners got off to an even start. There were about 200 spectators present to see the getaway.

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Plans for Australian Trade Improvement Told by Officials

AUSTRALIA'S BIG
WATERWAY SOON
TO BE DEVELOPED

Premier Tells Commercial Travelers and Warehousemen of Steps Taken for Large Storage Basin at Lake Victoria

OTHER PLANS ON FOOT

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The annual banquet of the South Australian Commercial Travelers and Warehousemen's Association is an event of more than passing significance because of the important speeches by notable public men which invariably characterize the proceedings. This year's banquet was no exception to the rule, among the speakers being his excellency the Governor, Sir Day Hord Bosanquet, the premier, the Hon. A. H. Peake, M. P., and the commonwealth minister for external affairs, the Hon. P. McMillin, M. H. R.

This excellency gave an address dealing chiefly with the effect the opening of the Panama canal would have on the empire, a reference which led a subsequent speaker to remark on the necessity for the development of Australia's great natural canal, the River Murray.

The premier, in the course of his speech, dealt with the same subject, and made the announcement that the first measure the government intended to place before Parliament this session was one for the ratification of the agreement proposed to be entered into between South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria for the construction by the former state of a large storage basin at Lake Victoria, on the Murray, some 50 miles beyond the South Australia border. Mr. Peake added that when that work had been authorized other schemes for the development of the Murray would be undertaken by South Australia.

The minister for external affairs delivered an eloquent speech on the subject "Australia," and in passing assured those present that if the states took the matter of the further development of the Murray in hand and sought the assistance of the commonwealth, he could promise them more than a sympathetic hearing.

AEROPLANE WINS
FROM DIRIGIBLE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—An interesting episode occurred during the French maneuvers recently, when an aeroplane put a dirigible out of action. The aeroplane was attached to the Blue army, and started from the aerodrome at Agen to meet the dirigible Adjutant-Vincent, belonging to General Chomier's army. The aeroplane was able to attain a greater altitude than the dirigible, and so flew right over it, theoretically destroying it by dropping imaginary bombs.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—Joseph and His Brethren, 8; Castle, 2; Butterfly on Wheel, 2:30, 8:10; Colonial, George M. Cohan, 8:10; Holman, Miss Julia Sanderson, 8; Keith's, Audubon, 1:45, 7:45; Majestic, "The Five Frankfurters," 8:10; Park, "The Conspiracy," 8:10; Plymouth, "George Arliss in 'Disraeli,'" 8:15; Shubert, "The Purple Road," 8.

NEW YORK—Seren Keys to Baldpate, 8; Belasco, David Warfield, 8:10; Casino, "The Wolf of Hesperia," 8:10; Cohan, "Potash and Perlmutter," 8:10; Comedy, "Her Own Money," 8:10; Cort, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Criterion, William Collier, 8:10; Empire, John Drew, 8:10; Eltinge, "Within the Law," 8:10; Fort, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Grand, "The Little Rich Girl," 8:10; Hippodrome, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Knickerbocker, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Liberty, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Lyric, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Manhattan, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; New Amsterdam, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; New York, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Princess, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Thirty-Ninth, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10.

CHICAGO—Auditorium, "The Whip," 8:10; Garrick, William Hodge, 8:10; Grand, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Lincoln, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Lyric, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Madison, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Marshall, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; McVicker, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; New, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Old, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Park, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; State, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Theatre, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Van, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Webster, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Wood, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10; Young, "The Girl of the Year," 8:10.



Horses of the Royal Scots Greys crossing the Ouse river guided by endless rope

NEW AUSTRALIAN
WARSHIPS RECEIVE
HOME WELCOME

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The battle cruiser Australia and the light cruiser Sydney arrived at Albany recently and had a most enthusiastic reception. The visit was made in order to obtain fresh supplies of coal, and the first official entry into an Australian port takes place on Oct. 4 at Sydney.

The naval board and the state government, however, sent representatives to Albany to welcome Rear Admiral Patey and his officers. In a message issued at Albany, Admiral Patey declared that the royal Australian navy, which had been well thought out, had come to stay. The ships of his command were good value for money expended and had splendid ships' companies.

They had received a welcome in South Africa, he said, which was most complimentary and he was gratified by the messages of welcome received from all parts of Australia and New Zealand. They looked forward to their work with great enthusiasm.

BELGIUM IS NOT
LIKELY TO ADOPT
NEW WORK WEEK

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—A question that is being much discussed in Belgium at present among those interested in building trades, and which was brought before the recent congress of the building interests held at Ghent, is that of adopting in Belgium what is designated as the "English working week," that is, a week comprising five and one half working days beginning with Monday.

The ultimate conclusion reached was that the change would be incompatible with the customs and habits of this country, and that the workmen could hardly be induced to renounce the traditional Monday holiday.

It is perhaps not generally known outside of the country that the majority of Belgian workmen refrain from all labor on Monday, largely owing, it is believed, to the influence of organized socialism.

GREAT GROWTH OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
INDUSTRIES SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The figures of the official returns for manufactures and workers in New South Wales for the past year are very striking, and show an extraordinary rate of industrial progress.

Comparing 1912 with 1908, the raw materials used have increased by £11,665,020 or 46.7 per cent, while the salaries and wages paid have increased by £4,377,048, or 69.6 per cent. The balance accruing to proprietors has increased by £4,453,740, or 67.9 per cent and the total output by £20,979,557, or 52.2 per cent.

The value of the production (that is, the value added to the raw materials in the process of manufacture) has increased by £8,631,268 or 64.1 per cent. The hands employed have increased from 89,098 to 115,547 or 29.7 per cent, and the wages returns show an average rise in wages of very considerable amount.

COMPULSORY LAW
PLAN PROTESTED

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The question of compulsory vaccination in Australia is arousing very considerable interest. In New South Wales recently, three large meetings of citizens were held at which emphatic protest against the introduction of compulsory vaccination in the state was recorded.

Further, the premier received a representative deputation, when the case against the proposed legislation was set forth. The premier promised to appoint a tribunal to inquire into the whole of the circumstances. He also welcomed further and fuller information on the subject, as he was desirous of acting in the best interests of the people.

GARDENERS TO GET
NATIONAL DIPLOMA

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—With the approval and cooperation of the board of agriculture a national diploma is to be issued to professional gardeners by the Royal Horticultural Society. The examination and award will be open to both men and women and the gaining of the diploma will indicate real professional knowledge.

Of the 900 school teachers examined in cottage and allotment gardening, a candidate from Oban, is the only Scotsman appearing in the first class. This year the examinations for employees in public parks has not been a success. Only 34 entered, of these four failed and those who passed had, in the opinion of the examiners, only "fragmentary knowledge."

BERLIN WATCHES
CRISIS IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The development of the recent crisis in China has been watched with the utmost interest in military circles in Berlin. Recently a report was published to the effect that a considerable number of German officers and instructors were being sent to China to organize the army on a proper basis. This report has, however, been contradicted as being inaccurate. The contradiction, nevertheless, does not necessarily mean that there was not some truth in the statement, and it remains to be seen what steps, if any, the German government have taken to make arrangements with Yuan Shih-Kai to bring the Chinese army to a better state of efficiency.

ITALY ELECTIONS
CAUSE DISORDER

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—Serious disturbances have occurred in various parts of the country during the course of the election campaigns now being carried out in the constituencies.

At Casoria, near Naples, the opposing factions engaged in battle in the streets of the town, and it was some time before the gendarmes succeeded in restoring order and not before much damage had been done to property. Disturbances are also reported from Paterno, Brivio, Terlizzi, and Plombino.

ROYAL SCOTS
GREYS PRACTISE
RIVER CROSSING

(Special to the Monitor)

YORK, England—By means of an endless rope passed through pulleys on each bank of the river and hauled by hand, the Royal Scots Greys recently crossed the Ouse some three miles below York city.

One after another in quick succession the horses were hitched to the moving rope, and gradually drawn into deep water. The troopers had reached the opposite bank in a boat, and each stood ready to receive his mount as the rope towed it across the stream.

A neater or more instructive exercise it would be difficult to devise, and the method is far more satisfactory than allowing the horses to get across unaided, with the men swimming at their sides.

BERLIN TO HAVE
PEOPLE'S THEATER
ON AN IDEAL SCALE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The stone of what is to be a Volkstheater on an ideal scale was laid recently on an excellent site in the central west of Berlin.

The People's Free Stage Association, a body numbering some 70,000 members, was founded 20 years ago, with the laudable aim of providing classical and other sterling plays for the poorer classes of Berlin citizens. The performances were given at intervals with good seats at various theaters, and were so much appreciated that the society began to consider ways and means of building their own theater.

Germans are great lovers of the theater, and the taste of the lower middle classes is in favor of good plays, Shakespeare and Schiller being perhaps their favorite authors. The new building is to be completed within a year; it will seat 2000 persons and be provided with all the best modern technical arrangements.

The prices of admission will be extremely low, beginning at 30 pfennig. The performances will be given, as usual, at regular intervals elsewhere, until the new building is completed.

SMUGGLERS AT
BEYROUT MEET
MOUNTED POLICE

(Special to the Monitor)

BEYROUT, Syria—During the last few months, the smugglers round Beyrouth have become much more daring, and there have been several conflicts between them and the police. Not long ago, a small battle took place between a force of 15 mounted police and some 30 smugglers, during which a number on either side were wounded.

The smugglers were obliged to leave some of their boats on the beach, with no less than 90 Mausers and Martinis and some 20,000 rounds of ammunition. The men themselves all made good their escape, but the incident shows the utter lawlessness of the country.

The area of these disturbances has been increased by the number of Libanese and Beyrouth prisoners who have escaped into the mountains from the prisons. The soldiers have been hunting them for weeks, but with little success, though a great number of the police and a few of the fugitives have been hurt. As the fugitives live entirely by robbery, the condition of the country may easily be imagined.

VISIT OF RUSSIAN FLEET TO
ENGLAND SPELLS NEW VIEWS

That Strong Measures Are Being Taken to Provide Czar With Adequate Naval Power Shown by Estimates of More Than 231,000,000 Roubles for Current Year

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PORTLAND, England—A visit was recently paid to Portland by the Russian Baltic fleet, the squadron including the Rurik, flying the flag of Admiral von Essen, commander-in-chief, the Tsarevitch, with Vice-Admiral Baron Ferner, the Slava, Andrei Pervosvannyi and Pavel I.

On the arrival of the Russian fleet at Portland the Rurik saluted with 21 guns, the British ships in the harbor and the Nothe battery replying with a similar salute. The Dreadnought, the flagship of Vice-Admiral C. J. Briggs, commanding the fourth battle squadron, then saluted the Rurik with 18 guns and the Russian flagship replied.

The usual visits were then exchanged by the Russian and British naval officers. During the visit, on the request of the Russian government, there were no festivities and after about a week's stay the squadron left for Brest.

The visit of the powerful Russian squadron to Britain is one of the many signs of the changed attitude of the Russian admiralty brought about by the marine minister, Admiral Grigorovitch. The cruise of Admiral von Essen was undertaken to enable the latter to give his sailors and officers more adequate training, and was in no sense a pleasure cruise. Admiral von Essen is the Russian naval officer who blew up his cruiser during the Russo-Japanese war in order that it might not fall into the hands of the enemy. His promotion during that

war was extremely rapid, and he is likely to figure even more largely in the future in the development of Russia's naval strength.

That strong measures are being taken to provide Russia with an adequate fleet is shown by the fact that the Russian estimates for the current year were for over 231,000,000 roubles. About three-quarters of this sum is being devoted to the building of new ships and armament, but considerable additions are being made to the numbers of men and officers. In a very short time the Russian personnel will equal that of France. The outlay on the Russian navy will in the near future exceed that provided for by the German navy law.

Admiral von Essen's squadron consisted of most of the effective ships belonging to the Russian Baltic fleet, but, although a powerful squadron, they would have very little chance of success against a squadron of the up-to-date vessels belonging to Germany or Britain. The Andrei Pervosvannyi and Pavel I. are the most modern vessels of the Russian fleet, but they are both pre-dreadnoughts. They are contemporaries in design of the British Lord Nelson, and have a displacement of 17,200 tons and a speed of 18 knots. Their main guns include four 12-inch guns, 14 eight-inch guns and 20 4.7-inch guns. Some of the armored cruisers attached to Admiral von Essen's command are of more recent construction, notably the Boyan and Palada, which were completed only two years ago.

UNITED KINGDOM
HAS RECORD YEAR
IN REGISTRATION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The report of the Board of Trade for 1912, on matters connected with the companies (consolidation) act, 1908, was issued recently as a blue book. The number of companies registered during the year 1912 in the United Kingdom was 7367, or 923 greater than the number for 1911.

This is the largest number of companies registered in any one year since the companies act, 1862, came into force. In 1910 the number of companies registered was 7184. In the case of both England and Wales, and Ireland, the numbers registered are higher than in any previous year, but in Scotland 414 companies were registered in 1909 as compared with the 401 registered in 1912.

In 1912 the total amount of nominal capital was £174,004,837, an increase of £16,701,775 over the figure for 1911. The average amount of capital per company was £23,619 in 1912 as against £24,410 in 1911. During the year 150 companies were ordered to be wound up compulsorily. Of these 111 were ordered to be wound up in the high court, and the remainder in the palatine courts and county courts. One of the companies had been in existence for 77 years, three for over 20 years, and 20 for less than one year. The average duration of these companies was 4.53 years.

FIRTH OF FORTH
COAL SHIPPING
PLAN APPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The agreement between the employers and representatives of the men in the Firth of Forth coal shipping trade, dealing with work at week-ends, has been approved.

The stopping hours of Firth of Forth ports on Saturday is now 1 o'clock, and if any vessel at which work has been started before that hour can be finished that night, loading, if required, shall be paid at the rate of one shilling per hour per man up to 6 o'clock and thereafter at the rate of 1s. 3d. per hour.

Work also shall be restricted at ports between midnight Sundays and 6 a. m. Mondays to certain numbers of squads. The agreement is to remain in force from Sept. 13 to Dec. 13, 1913.

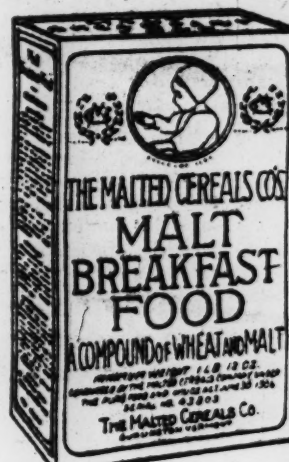
RUBBER MARKET
AFFECTS TRADE IN
BELGIAN CONGO

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—The crisis in the rubber market at Antwerp is attracting considerable attention throughout Belgium. Rubber sold recently in the Congo for seven francs per kilogram for the best qualities, while the Wamba grade was quoted as low as 4.50 francs.

The most recent prices of sale were below the actual cost of production of the crude rubber, and matters have reached such a critical stage that the Belgian government decided to forego a large portion of the revenue derived from an export tax on rubber by reducing that tax from 1.75 francs to 1 franc, and abolishing the tax altogether in the case of plantation grown rubber.

The shipping companies have also decided to assist in improving conditions in the Congo by sensibly reducing their freight rates on rubber. It seems to be generally believed, however, that these measures on the part of the government and the transportation agencies will not succeed in improving conditions in the Congo rubber trade to any very appreciable extent, as long as the prices of rubber in the markets of the world do not show any tendency to advance.



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French Legislators Plan Social and Financial Reform

DECLINE SEEN IN POWER OF M. CLEMENCEAU

Forthcoming Parliamentary Session in France Likely to Be Eventful in View of Policies Urged by the New Regime

CONTROVERSY BEGINS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—Indications are not lacking that the forthcoming parliamentary session is destined to be an eventful one. The new political regime in France, which resulted in the rise of Poincaré and the force of which was fully realized in his appointment to the presidency of the republic, has during its short period of power accomplished much, despite an opposition of the most uncompromising character.

M. Clemenceau, in his favorite role of dictator to the government, has utilized his accustomed tools, but with no doubtful a success this time as to make even his own friends question the serviceableness of his methods. The evidence of decline in this direction gives encouragement to the leaders of the new regime and many regard it as of vital import.

Up to now the parliamentary recess has been kept well alive by the vigor of M. Clemenceau's articles in his own paper against the present government. They have had additional interest lent to them by a publication in a leading review dealing with the possibility of relations being resumed between Paris and the Vatican, and the manner in which this might be accomplished. This was quickly followed by an announcement in a section of the daily press that the government intended to renew such relations, and this report became the raison d'être for a common ground of attack in the opposition press, which has been persistently maintained.

In some political quarters it is believed that the whole scheme was inspired by M. Clemenceau to provide him with a new weapon with which to split up the Republican party, and eventually defeat the present government. There are, however, definite indications that the use of such a weapon implies a weak if not a desperate position on the part of the senator of the Var, and that unless he changes his tactics and adopts a policy of cooperation he and his diminished followers are doomed to retirement into political insignificance.

Reforms Are Urged

The eventual defeat of this persistent opposition, by whatever cause it may be brought about, will enable Parliament to pass the reform bill. This once done the way will be paved for the solution of many social and financial reforms which are indispensable to the internal peace of the country and which will undoubtedly occupy the greater part of the forthcoming session.

In a leading article, which is believed to be inspired and to express the substance of the government's opinion, the Temps says that a few weeks ago they thought it right to reply to M. Clemenceau's articles accusing the government of wishing to reestablish diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican. It would appear that they only succeeded in making the honorable senator angry. One of M. Clemenceau's articles, which was headed "Indications," had a double meaning, and it gave them pleasure to say that M. Clemenceau would find himself "contre indigne" if it were a question of the union of Republicans for repelling the assaults of a common enemy. This game of polemics would seem to have wounded him to the core and they were justified in being surprised at this.

They had evidently taken far too seriously the disinterestedness which M. Clemenceau had affected with regard to the power of office. Seeing him attack constantly and without measure the best among the Republicans, and even his own most faithful friends, they were justified in thinking that he no longer considered himself qualified to undertake the task of conciliation.

Freed from all ambition himself, he now amuses himself with pulling down the rest of the world. This was a mediocre sort of preliminary if it was his intention to draw around him future willing cooperation. Could one imagine universal suffrage recommended by a Clemenceau fresh from his recreation of systematic demolition? The reactionary and revolutionary press would ask nothing better than to reproduce the articles he had written during the last three months.

It did not depend upon them whether the question of electoral reform came up or not before the elections next year. They had vigorously defended their own opinions on this subject. They were not amongst those who wished to play off the majority of the Chamber against that of the Senate. When the battle had attained its highest point—thanks to the efforts and to satisfy the pleasures of M. Clemenceau—they had advised their friends to exercise moderation and patience, for they desired a Republican and peaceful solution to this conflict. Ever since the day when M. Clemenceau had adopted in the Senate an attitude of revolutionary obstruction he had forfeited all right to impose conditions or even to indicate them.

Radicals Hesitate

If the Senate was to avoid being attacked in the coming elections with arguments which could be gathered wholesale from the old speeches of M. Clemenceau, the honorable senator had better not aspire to the direction of the fight. There were many Radicals hesitating over the question of electoral reform, who did not desire to be dragged into a compromising position by a leader who would make them suffer for his caprices. All these things the whole political world was familiar with, and did not hesitate to speak of. It might be considered daring to write of them, for although M. Clemenceau spared nobody he did not allow himself to be discussed. On their part they could not allow him this privilege and they would continue to express what in present circumstances seemed to them in accord with the Republican party.

M. Clemenceau would no doubt accuse them of not seriously considering the question of the renewal of diplomatic relations between Paris and the Vatican. They could only repeat that this question did not actually exist—that it had not occupied and would not occupy the attention of the present government. All this had only taken place up to the present in the imaginative mind of M. Clemenceau, who calmly declared that Cardinal Vannutelli was waiting behind a screen, that the Vatican had received encouragement which had been followed up by promises, and that shortly there would be terrible revelations.

M. Clemenceau, however, presented no facts and offered no proof. He accused others of clericalism while having recourse himself to the well-known arguments of "insinuations, tentative measures, tendencies, and so forth." These words he repeated ad nauseam, hoping that some of them would stick, and their non-acceptance of his arguments irritated because it disarmed him.

If M. Clemenceau sought in all this something other than a pretext for attacking the president of the council, the minister of foreign affairs, with their colleagues, and even the President of the republic itself—if, in short, he was seriously concerned in protecting state secularism against all contact with Rome, he would have declared himself in the Senate, he would have interrogated the government, and he might even have obtained a resolution of the House which would have removed all fear of any return of clericalism. He had, however, taken good care not to do this: no doubt because he did not wish to be informed, and moreover, would not have found it convenient to have light thrown on the subject. The Temps had, by interrupting his little game, considerably angered him, and they could scarcely expect him to be grateful.

ENGLISH NAVAL MEN IN GREECE RECEIVE RANKS

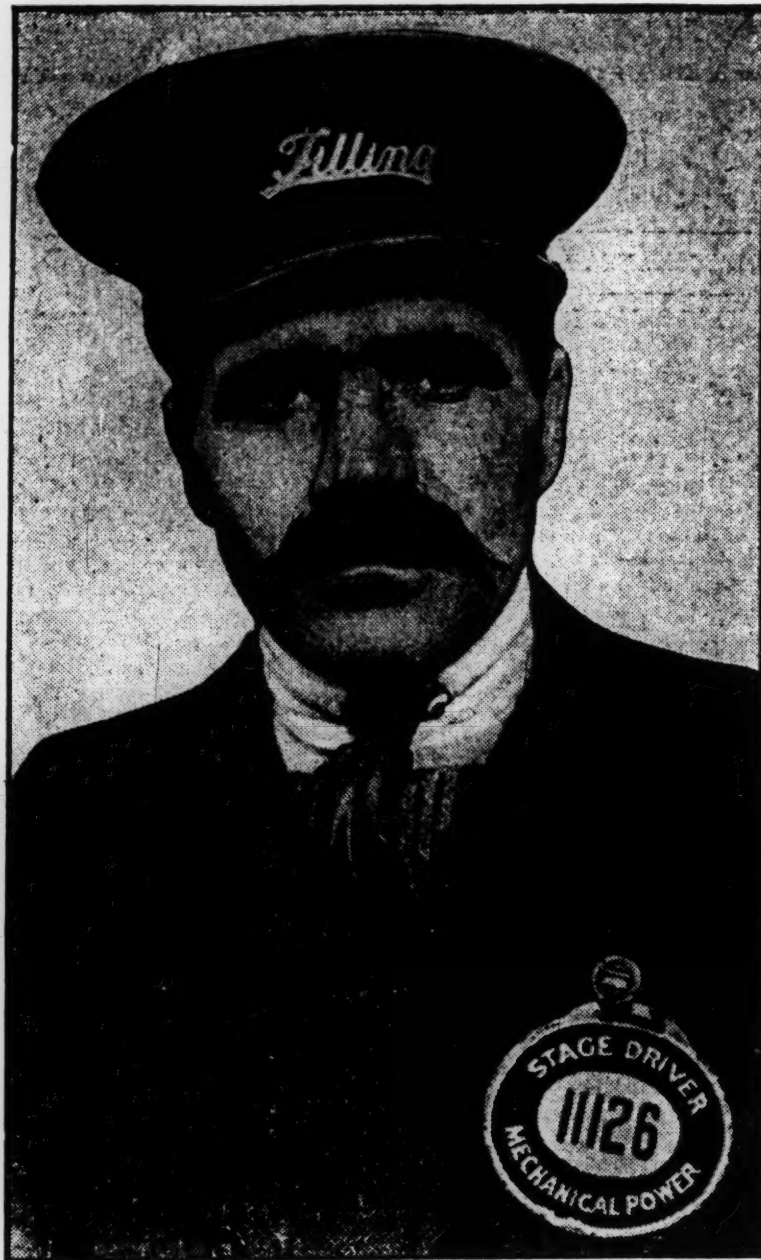
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The English naval mission to Greece has left for Athens, traveling from London to Marseilles, and thence by boat to the Piræus. Rear Admiral Mark Kerr has been made a vice admiral in the Greek fleet and commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the country.

The other members of the mission have also received an increased rank, and have been placed on the Greek establishment. The work which the mission will undertake is very considerable. Three cruisers and 15 torpedo destroyers, as well as a considerable number of submarines are to be laid down, whilst a dockyard is to be established in the Piræus, and torpedo stations either at Salamis or Portos, stations which lie on each side of the mouth of the Corinth canal as it emerges on the Aegean gulf.

SPANISH PAPER FAVORS ALLIANCE

(Special to the Monitor)
MADRID, Spain—In an article of some importance, which was published recently in the Madrid newspaper, El Liberal, the writer strenuously opposes any policy of international isolation and strongly advocates an entente between France, Spain and Great Britain. The dangers which might menace Spain in the event of a European conflagration are clearly and graphically brought forward.

UNION BADGES START DISPUTE IN THE LONDON BUS SITUATION



London busman, showing badge which threatens to stop traffic

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In consequence of the refusal of Messrs. Tilling to allow men in their employ to wear union badges, a dispute has arisen in the London omnibus trade, and at a meeting called to consider the question a resolution was passed pledging those present to cease work if the workers who have been suspended are not immediately reinstated.

The executive of the London and provincial union of licensed vehicle workers has issued a manifesto to omnibus drivers and conductors, in the course of which it says that owing to the tyrannical attitude adopted by Messrs. Tilling toward their men the union are compelled to call upon all drivers and conductors to stand firmly in support of their brother drivers who are deprived of employment because of their desire to wear the union badge while on duty.

It goes on to declare that the future

of the men themselves depends upon their determination to insist upon their right to belong to and be represented by any society they may desire.

The drivers are still wearing their badges on duty and Messrs. Tilling are taking no further action against them at present, because if they did so they would have no one to drive their buses. If, however, no definite agreement is arrived at soon, Mr. Laurence Russell, the acting president of the union, declares that all drivers and conductors of all the omnibuses of the London traffic combine will be called out. The drivers of taxis have promised their support and have agreed to subscribe by levy to the strike funds. Of the "rule" men only those who are licensed come under the demands of the union, but in the event of a strike these will have to withdraw their services immediately.

LIEUT. NESTEROW DESCRIBES HEAD DOWNWARD FLIGHT

Russian Aviator Says Neither Petrol Nor Oil Upset Nor Any Instruments Disturbed

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The Matin published an interesting description of the recent aerial feat performed by Lieutenant Nesterow, the Russian aviator, who had made up his mind to emulate the remarkable performance of M. Pegoud, who flew with his aeroplane upside-down for some distance.

Lieutenant Nesterow explained that it had been his intention for some time to fly head downwards with a view to proving the truth of some of his theories with regard to controlling aeroplanes, which did not agree with those of many other people. Referring to an aeroplane which he intends to have constructed in the future, Lieutenant Nesterow explained that he had abandoned the idea of a rudder for controlling the direction of flight, but he will control his machine by means of wings which will bend after the manner that birds are able to bend their tails.

With regard to his recent flight, the aviator ascended to a height of 1000 meters, when he stopped the motor and began to descend almost vertically. When about 600 meters from the ground, he said, he manipulated his rudder and again started the motor.

The Nieuport machine with which he was experimenting turned over and, as he described it, "I was sitting head downwards, feeling quite happy, and although I held firm to my seat and to the pedals, I never had any feeling of being thrown out of the machine." Apparently neither the petrol nor the oil were upset, and the motor worked admirably.

The barometer which he had in his pocket, as well as other instruments, were not disturbed, everything being in a state of perfect equilibrium. Before carrying out this experiment, Lieutenant Nesterow explained that he had performed various evolutions, tilting his aeroplane to all sorts of angles, because he was determined not to attempt the severe test of flying head downwards until he was convinced he could do so successfully. "My experiment," he said, "was carried out in all seriousness," and Lieutenant Nesterow is evidently satisfied with the results.

BOY SCOUTS SEE LONDON IMPERIAL SERVICE EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—About 10,000 boy scouts from the London district were present recently at the imperial services exhibition at Earls Court, the committee of the exhibition having intimated to the leaders of the boy scout movement that they would be pleased to reserve a Saturday for such a visit.

No comprehensive scheme of organization was prepared in order to transport the scouts to Earls Court, each scout master being allowed to make his own arrangements. The result showed that the scouts have developed the quality of self-reliance to a very great extent, the arrangements being carried out without a hitch of any kind.

Many of the boys will become soldiers and sailors in the future, and at the imperial services exhibition they saw an excellent display of the arms, uniforms and so forth used in the two services. The war office exhibits alone are worth £20,000. The scouts took full advantage of their opportunity, and saw all that was to be seen, including the wireless station, the naval divers at work and the storming of the Afriidi stronghold.

Finally about 6000 of the boys witnessed the great spectacle of naval and aerial warfare given in the Empress hall. At the end Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edmond Elles read a message from the chief scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, and then delivered a short address in which he said that the whole foundation of the scout organization was "duty and discipline." He referred to the address delivered at the meeting of the British Association by Professor Griffiths on the boy scout movement, and said that they might all be proud that one of the greatest authorities on education should say that if he had his way he would make Sir Robert Baden-Powell, chief scout, head of the educational department of this country.

ALBANIAN MINISTER NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)
PRISHTINA, Albania—The former deputy for Prishtina, Hassan Bey, has been appointed Albanian minister of mines and forests, and it is expected that he will shortly succeed Essad Pasha as minister of the interior.

INDIA STATE FREES ITSELF OF A DEBT OF NEARLY £200,000

Cochin, Unaided by British Intervention, Works Out Problem and Now Has Reserve Fund

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—A considerable number of the semi-independent native states which stud the map of British India are involved in debt, and the same remark applies to a very large number of the great landholders who constitute the aristocracy of British India itself.

In the case of the landholders this state of things is frequently accounted for by personal extravagance, while in the case of an independent state it is frequently the result of bad management. It is regrettable to add that the extravagant durbars or assemblies which are held from time to time have been in more than one instance the cause of temporary embarrassment if not permanent crippling to the chiefs of the states concerned.

When a state gets into a position of heavy embarrassment the remedy which is favored by the government of India is to place the reins of government in the hands of a regency presided over by a British political officer until such time as the debt is worked off.

It is pleasing to add, however, that this procedure is not necessary in all cases, and the last report from the southern Indian state of Cochin conveys information that a debt of 30 lakhs of rupees (nearly £200,000) which had been incurred by the state up to five years ago, has in the intervening period been worked off, while the state has now reserve funds available to the extent of nearly £70,000.

This has been done by the state itself, unaided by any British intervention, and it is all the more gratifying to find that the lessons of self-help, independence and determination which are so important a feature in the British curriculum have been so honorably prominent among those responsible for the conduct of this state.

LONDON WATER SUPPLY SERVES 6,688,555 PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The annual report of the metropolitan water board was issued recently. The report deals with the 12 months ending March 31 last, when the amount of water supplied by the board was 86,248.9 million gallons or 387.9 million tons.

The total estimated population supplied by the board at the close of the year was 6,688,555 and the average daily consumption per head was 35.39 gallons, compared with 36.49 gallons in 1911-12.

The Thames supplied the main bulk of the water for the southern and western districts, the New River district was supplied from the River Lee, the Chadwell springs and wells in the Lee valley, and the Thames; and the eastern district derived 69.95 per cent of its supply from the Lee.

The southern district consumed the largest proportion, namely 25.45 per cent, and the Kent district the smallest, namely 8.74 per cent. The Thames supplied 50 per cent of the board's total supply, the daily average abstraction from the river being 144.5 million gallons.

The total volume abstracted from the river was 52,726.7 million gallons, or 3,488.9 million gallons less than in the previous year. The volume abstracted from the Lee was approximately 22,500,000 gallons per day. July was the month of maximum daily supply while the month of minimum daily supply was March in four districts and February in one district. There was a difference of 50.83 million gallons in the daily average quantities supplied during the maximum and minimum months throughout the area of direct supply.

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Well-dressed men
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106 So. Mich. Av.
Philadelphia—1337 Chestnut St.
Kansas City—1102 Walnut St.
Agencies throughout the United States

MYCOLOGISTS AT HASLEMERE GO ON FORAY FOR FUNGUS

(Special to the Monitor)
HASLEMERE, England—A large body of mycologists from the British Isles and the continent is at present engaged on a fungus foray at Haslemere. The foray is the seventeenth undertaken by the British Mycological Society and this year the society, on the invitation of the Haslemere Natural History Society, decided to make their annual foray at Haslemere.

The headquarters of the local Natural History Society is the educational museum founded by Sir Jonathon Hutchinson. The program drawn up for the visit included an exploration of the old beech and ash forest of Charlton on the South Downs by permission of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; an investigation of the Forked Pond enclosure, and Longdown, Woolmer Forest; an exploration of the woods and commons in the neighborhood of Peper Harrow, near Godalming, by permission of Lord Middleton; and an exploration of the Lynchborough park and the Brimstone enclosure, Woolmer Forest.

Papers to be read included one on "Recent Work on Rescinate Thelohores" and "Some Notes on the Classification of the Diacomycetes" by J. Ramsbottom. The subject of the presidential address by A. D. Cotton, of Kew, was the "Study and Critical Revision of Certain Genera of Agaricaceae."

ITALY LAYS KEELS FOR TWO CRUISERS

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—According to a recent announcement in the Politische Correspondenz, the keels of two "colonial cruisers" have been laid down for the Italian navy in the Italian government yard at Castellammare. It is further stated that orders have been given for the new suits of the second dreadnought division.

The minister of marine is drawing up a naval program which, according to the Politische Correspondenz, includes provision up to the year 1918 for three divisions of four battleships each, the main armament of which will consist of eight to ten 38-centimeter guns arranged in double turrets. It is stated that this program will be laid before Parliament by the minister of marine at the forthcoming session.

KRONSTADT HAS BICENTENARY FETE

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The bicentenary of the founding of Kronstadt by Peter the Great was held on that island recently. The event was celebrated with general rejoicing, the monuments and streets being decorated with flowers and flags. Delegates from all over Russia were present to take part in the procession and the island was brilliantly illuminated at night.

RESIGNATION OF CHINA PRESIDENT SHANGHAI DESIRE

Prominent Men Ask Yuan Shih Kai to Withdraw in Best Interests of Country as Whole

(Special to the Monitor)
SHANGHAI, China—The following telegram was sent recently to Yuan Shih Kai by several prominent men in Shanghai, calling upon the provisional President, in the best interests of the country as a whole, to resign.

Since the outbreak in Kiangs the provinces in the east and the south have responded, and they have unanimously proclaimed themselves against you. We, Tsai Yuen-pei and others, think that disorganizing defeat or victory this outbreak should be universally acknowledged as the public opinion of the people, as it is not a few people who have joined in the protest, and the places of outbreak are not confined to any particular locality.

We know that you will feel indignant and vexed; but we feel confident that you will not be willing to allow the country to be baptized with blood for individual considerations. Moreover, it is the custom with a public servant, that should he be opposed by the people he should retire, leaving posterity to judge him. There is no precedent in history for shedding the blood of the people in order to retain the post of a public servant. We know that you will not do so. Therefore it is expected that you will declare your resignation, in order to put an end to disturbance. Thus the indignation of the people of this country will be converted into sympathy. For the interests of the nation and your own interest we dare not remain silent.

(Signed)
TSAI YUEN-PEI
WONG CHAO-MING
TANG SHAO-YI

TIME FOR WORLD SENT DAILY FROM EIFFEL TOWER

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—At the international time conference, held in Paris last October, it was decided that the Eiffel Tower should be the center from which the time should be signalled to the world.

As a result of this decision the time has now been given twice a day since the beginning of last August, at 10 o'clock in the morning and at midnight, by means of radio-telegraphy to the following stations: Norddeich in Germany, San Fernando, Arlington, U. S. A., Manila, Mogadishu in Somaliland, Timbuctoo, Massowah, and San Francisco.

The giving of the signals is so arranged that the different stations have ample warning with the result that the possibilities of any inaccuracy occurring are extremely remote.

Just The Juice of Rich Ripe Grapes

That is what Red Wing Grape Juice is. The pure juice from the hearts of selected grapes. The first free flow of delicious juice, not the heavy, more sedimentary extract of tissue and skins. That is why it possesses the unusual flavor and clarity—the tempting ruby color. No water, preservatives or coloring matter used.

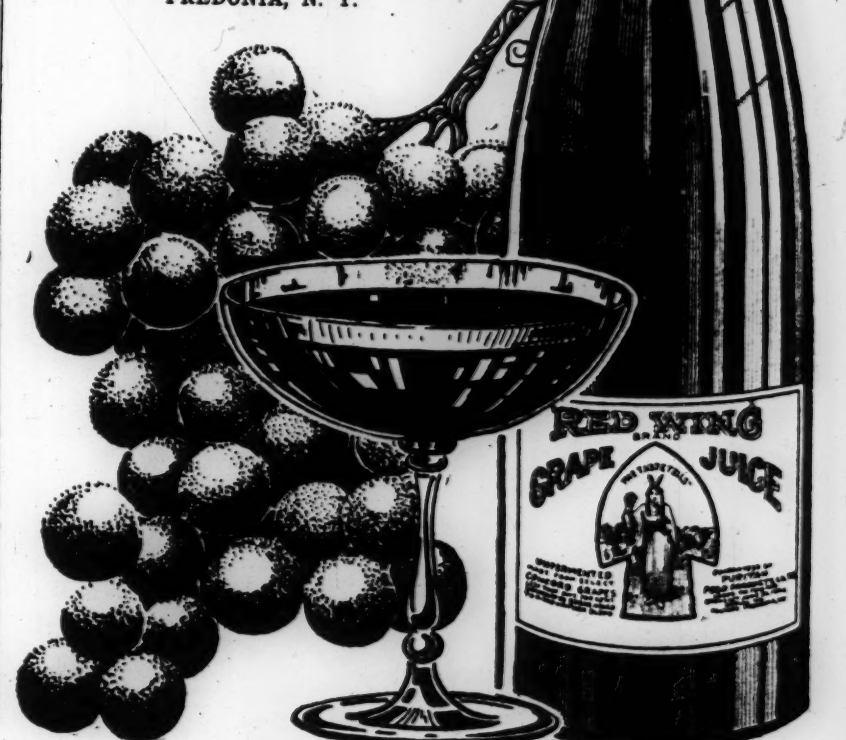
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Tariff Goes to White House; Becomes Law at Midnight

Administration Measure Which Levies High Tax on Luxuries and Low on Necessities Ready to Be Made Law After Months of Consideration in Both Houses

NO DECISION ON COTTON FUTURES

(Continued from page one)

not desire to comment upon the bill until it reaches the White House.

The President will sign the bill with two pens. One will be presented to Representative Underwood, chairman of the House ways and means committee, and the other to Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate finance committee. These two men led the work done for the bill in Congress. The ceremony will take place in the East room of the executive mansion.

Customs inspectors are busy making plans to levy the new rates promptly. Release of millions of dollars worth of merchandise which has been held in bond pending passage of the bill is expected tomorrow.

The measure as agreed to by the Senate last night was received when the House met at noon. The only formality in the last legislative step was the final approval by the House of the conference report and recession from the plan to tax cotton futures.

The Senate at the end of a listless debate Thursday passed the conference report at 8:30 p. m. by a vote of 36 to 17, only four more than the necessary quorum of the Senate.

Sensors La Follette, Republican, and Poindexter, Progressive, voted for the conference report, as they did for the bill on its passage, and Senators Ransdell and Thornton, Democrats, voted against it, as they did against the bill. Otherwise it was a strict party vote.

Immediately after the passage of the conference report, acting on motions made by Chairman Simmons of the finance committee, the Senate rejected the Smith-Lever compromise cotton futures tax amendment passed by the House Tuesday; and then receded from its own amendment, known as the Clarke cotton futures tax plan.

Officials Are Ready

Both of these motions were carried without roll calls and their effect was to leave the cotton futures question out of the tariff bill so far as the Senate was concerned.

At a conference of House leaders the question was taken up as to whether the bill might not go directly from the Senate to the President. While many parliamentarians held that this course would be legal, Chairman Underwood and Speaker Clark decided that the House should take formal action to recede from its cotton futures tax amendment.

Anticipating a prompt conclusion to the tariff revision legislation, the treasury department was busy yesterday making final preparations to put the new rates of duty into effect on all foreign merchandise on the day following the signature of the bill by the President.

Criticism Is Scant

The eight and one-half hours of debate in the Senate produced but little real criticism of the bill or the conference agreement. Chief interest centered in the speech of Senator Penrose, who raised the standard of the Angora goat over the Democratic party and moved the Senate to continued outbursts of laughter with his allusion to the new duty that had been put on Angora wool.

The principal criticism of the conference committee came from Senator Borah, whose amendment prohibiting the importation of goods made by child labor also had been eliminated.

Sensor Borah declared that the opposition to the child labor amendment had been fostered and stirred up by importers and aided by "sinister influences" in this country that were opposed to restrictions against child labor.

"There is nothing so pathetic, nothing so menacing to the citizenship of this republic," he added, "as the fact that

HOW CONSUMER IS EXPECTED TO BE AFFECTED BY NEW TARIFF

Estimates made by leading merchants show how the consumer is expected to be affected by the new tariff. Experts say, however, that this effect will not be felt for at least a year.

Comparison with the prices under the Payne-Aldrich law show that perhaps the greatest reductions in the cost of wearing apparel are those expected to result from removing the tariff on raw wool. This reduction, on dresses or suits of wool or part wool, will range from \$3 to \$25. Men's overcoats and suits, all wool, should fall from \$3 to \$10.

In millinery women should reap the benefit of reductions ranging from \$1 to \$10. At the same time men will pay about the same for their felt hats, but saving in silk and derby hats should run up to a dollar.

Wool underwear is predicted to be reduced from 50 cents to \$2.50 and wool sweaters, waists and vests to fall from 25 cents to \$3.

Women should pay a little less for their short kid gloves, but for the long ones they will have to pay from 25 cents to \$1 more, since these are classed as luxuries. Umbrellas of the cheaper grades will remain about the same, but for the higher priced ones savings up to \$2 should result. Hosiery, shoes and silk gloves are not expected to change. Canned lima beans, stringed beans, chick and other vegetables should drop

these conditions of labor continue here in our country year after year, and there seems no remedy for them."

Attempts to impeach the work of the conferees on points of order were overruled by Senator Clarke, president pro tempore. Senators Burton and Penrose declared the conference had injected new matter into the tariff bill by changing rates that both houses had agreed to.

Senator Simmons in presenting estimates of the revenues to be derived from the new tariff rates declared the Democrats were to be congratulated on the character of the tariff bill that finally had been brought out of the conference committee.

"This is the first tariff bill ever passed in this country," he said, "that was framed by the whole body of the party responsible for the legislation."

Surplus from the new tariff in 1915 is expected to increase to \$18,000,000. The anticipated balance of \$16,000,000 next year should give some assurance to the business and commercial world, for it indicates that the Senate conferees have yielded more in the conference than did the House conferees.

The Underwood bill as amended by the Senate finance committee was estimated to give then a surplus of \$2,020,000, so that the anticipated surplus of \$18,000,000 means that in the conference changes were made to supply nearly \$14,000,000 more revenue than was earlier expected. A number of the Senate amendments proposed to lower the already reduced rates proposed by the Underwood bill; hence the conference must have raised many Senate rates.

Loss Seen on Bananas

In the case of bananas, however, made free instead of dutiable, there will be a loss of \$5,000,000 of revenue, which has been made up somewhere else in order to raise the surplus by \$14,000,000.

The increase of revenue has been partially obtained from changes in the income tax rates. The original House estimate for that portion of the income tax which would be collectible from individual incomes was about \$70,000,000. It is now estimated that this will bring in more than \$82,000,000 annually, so that the income tax has been altered to raise an additional \$12,000,000.

In the first year the income tax will be collectible, not on all incomes for 1913, but only on that portion receivable between March 1 and Dec. 31, or in only 10 of the 12 months. This collection is expected to produce about \$69,000,000.

Average Cut 27 Per Cent

When the bill left the House the average rate was approximately 29 per cent ad valorem. As passed by the Senate the average rate was approximately 26 per cent. The net result of the changes made in conference left the average rate at approximately 27 per cent. The general increases in the rates on goods classed as luxuries had a tendency to raise the average right down the line.

As an antitrust measure the bill was more radical as it left the Senate and as finally adopted by the conferees than when passed by the House.

The steel trust was hit hard by the Senate when iron ore and other deposits of natural resources controlled by the trust were placed on the free list. Manufactured products of the trust were cut generally. As a result free ore imports are expected from Cuba and some of the South American countries.

The beef trust is expected to meet the competition of South America, because the Senate refused to accept the cuts made in cattle by the House and put meat on hoof on the free list.

The woolen trust and leather trust are expected to change their business methods or their methods of financing in order to meet the foreign competition that the bill is calculated to encourage.

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New Tariff Planned to Reduce Cost of Living by Free List

The new tariff is intended to reduce the cost of living. The principal necessities have been free listed and the duties on all luxuries increased.

The deficit made by wholesale free listing is made up by the tax on incomes above \$4000, the tax limit being \$3000 for unmarried persons.

To offset the loss to the farmers because of free listing of food products all farm machinery is made duty free.

Sugar will be free listed in 1916, the reduction being 1 cent a year beginning next March.

Free raw wool will become effective Dec. 1, and lowered rates on wool manufactures on Jan. 1.

The Senate made 676 amendments to the House draft; in conference the Senate receded on 151 of these. The House yielded on 427, compromises were effected on 97, and disagreement reported on one.

Action in cotton futures delayed legislation all along the line. The President's plan, to leave this feature for later legislation, finally succeeded.

RADICAL STAND TAKEN BY SENATE

For the first time in the history of tariff making the Senate made great reductions in a bill written by the House and took out the protection features to such an extent that it appears to have accelerated the movement toward eventuality free trade.

When the bill was threshed through the conference the conferees of the Senate fought steadily in favor of making reductions in the various paragraphs and of the 676 amendments proposed 427 were accepted by the House members. In other words, the Senate won in almost two thirds of the contentions and virtually all these changes resulted in reductions in the bill.

The successful radical stand of the new kind of Senate is shown with particular emphasis in the following sections of the bill:

1. The income tax was so rewritten in the Senate that it will operate with special force against large fortunes. As originally written by Representative Hull the bill would have taxed all incomes from \$4000 a year up on the same basis.

In other words, the demands made for so many years on the floor of the House

out by the government before June 1 next.

Taxes must be paid by June 30.

Failure to file a return means a fine of from \$2 to \$1000.

A fraudulent return makes the taxpayer liable to a fine of \$2000 or imprisonment for a year, or both.

The man whose income tax is withheld by his employer must file an affidavit by Feb. 1 with the employer or the internal revenue collector in claiming deductions.

All holders of corporate bonds must file by the same date a statement in writing claiming exemptions from the tax if it is not to be deducted from interest payments.

When it came to a test President

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED REGARDING INCOME TAX

WASHINGTON—Those whose incomes amount to more than \$3000 have these things to remember regarding the new income tax:

Everybody with a net income of more than \$3000 a year, if single, and \$4000 a year if married, is subject to the tax.

The taxpayer must file a return with internal revenue collector by March 1, 1914, showing all sources of his income and the deductions to which he is entitled.

All incomes are to be computed by the calendar year, but taxes for the first year will be levied only from March 1, 1913, to Dec. 31 next.

Notification of assessments will be sent

WHY BILL WENT BACK TO THE HOUSE TODAY

WASHINGTON—After digging into records, rules and precedents a group of House parliamentary experts, including Speaker Clark, decided Thursday that when the Senate receded from the Clarke cotton tax amendment it obviated the necessity of further affirmative action by the House and virtually passed the bill, without requiring final consideration of the cotton tax controversy in the lower body.

Speaker Clark and his advisers were able to discover only one precedent applying to the present issue, and the situation presented was unusual and, for a time, perplexing.

The House concurred in the Clarke amendment with an amendment, the latter being the Underwood substitute, which took the sting out of the radical Senate proposal for the taxing of transactions in cotton futures. The cotton tax proposition was never in the House

bill proper, though the House perfected it. It was, therefore, decided that the Senate, in receding from its original amendment, knocked the supports from under the House substitute and left it so much waste paper.

It was originally believed that when the Senate returned the tariff bill to the House the latter must either insist upon or recede from its amendment to the Clarke amendment. Such a procedure promised to open up the entire cotton tax controversy, with the possibility that southern Democrats favoring the original Clarke amendment might muster sufficient votes to demand the insistence of the House on its substitute.

The only precedent found dated back to the Fifty-fifth Congress, when the Senate receded from an amendment which was amended by the House, and the bill—the District of Columbia appro-

MANY DIPLOMATIC POSTS ARE SOON TO BE FILLED

WASHINGTON—Reorganization of the diplomatic corps before this session of Congress ends is one of President Wilson's plans. It is said he will send to the Senate this week many diplomatic nominations. Among them will be that of H. M. Pindell, editor of the Peoria (Ill.) Journal, to be ambassador to Russia, and of Brand Whitlock, mayor of Toledo, O., to be minister to Belgium.

There are 11 embassies and 30 legations in the diplomatic service. Of these seven embassies and 20 legations have been filled. The four embassies unfilled are France, Russia, Brazil and Mexico. The French embassy has not been definitely settled. It has been offered to William C. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee in the last campaign. It is said he is undecided.

The Mexican post will not be filled until conditions there again become normal and the Mexican government is recognized. President Wilson has not yet taken up the question of replacing Edwin V. Morgan, American ambassador to Bra-

zil, who is a hold-over from the Taft administration.

The 10 legations remaining to be filled by Wilson appointees are those of Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Greece and Montenegro, Uruguay and Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Siam and Sweden. Dr. Maurice F. Egan, minister to Denmark, who has been in the diplomatic service since June 10, 1907, probably will remain there.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, minister to Greece and Montenegro, has resigned from the diplomatic service. He will become again president of Cornell University. In view of the political rearrangements in the Balkan states the American mission to Roumania, Bulgaria and Serbia may be separated. Charles J. Vopicka of Illinois has been appointed to this mission.

SEPARATE CLASSROOMS TALKED

LOS ANGELES—Principal Willis A. Dunn and the faculty of the Polytechnic high school are considering the advisability of separating the class rooms of the boy and girl students.

Mr. Payne in Farewell to Former Law, Says He Trusts to Future

Representative Payne of New York, whose name with Senator Aldrich, designated the former tariff law, in a speech of farewell to that law recently said:

"I am willing to trust to the future. I trust to the signs of the times. Our people are not going to work to give away their happiness, their homes, their comforts, even the necessities, because of the benevolent disposition to build up the prosperity and the happiness of people beyond the waters."

Mr. Payne declared President Wilson's influence had molded the tariff bill throughout and that individual members of Congress had yielded their own opinions to the President.

Mr. Payne said that there would be no reduction in the cost of living under the new tariff, unless it came with a cessation of business activity. All of the small reductions in tariff, he said, would be "absorbed at the wharf in New York" and would never reach the consumer.

Progress of Tariff From Bill to Statute Covers Eight Months

Hearings before the House ways and means committee on the tariff bill were held from Jan. 6 to Feb. 1. On April 7 the bill introduced by Representative Underwood was referred to the same committee. Approved in Democratic caucus, the measure was again reported by Mr. Underwood on April 22, and on May 8 it passed the House by a vote of 281 to 139. The next day the Senate referred the bill to the finance committee. This committee completed its deliberations on June 20, and referred the measure to the Democratic caucus. July 11 the bill was reported to the Senate with recommendations that it pass. On the 21st it was made unfinished business, and on Sept. 9 it was passed by a vote of 44 to 37. Two days later the House refused to concur in the Senate amendments, and the bill went into conference, which was completed Sept. 20. The conference report was made to the House Sept. 29, and was adopted in Senate caucus Oct. 1. On Oct. 2 the Senate adopted the report without the cotton futures tax provision. The bill was sent back to the House.

Wilson requested the House members to recede, and the Senate won in its contention.

PRESIDENT MAY SPEAK IN CITIES ON CURRENCY ACT

If Action by Senate Is Not forthcoming Soon Executive Will Make Appeal to the People

WASHINGTON—President Wilson may make several speeches in some of the larger cities of the country on the currency question if the Senate Democrats do not move with a reasonable amount of speed in handling the currency bill, sent from the House, and which President Wilson insists on being enacted at this extra session.

President Wilson has in mind the campaign made by former President Taft in behalf of reciprocity and thinks such a way of getting the subject before the country is a good way.

Although the President is giving such a contingency consideration, he has not yet come to the point where he believes there is any real likelihood of the Senate failing to act on the currency bill.

Representatives of small banking interests in the middle West and South appeared before the Senate banking and currency committee Thursday to criticize the administration currency bill.

The principal objection voiced went to the provision of the bill which would deprive the bankers of the charges now made for the collection of out-of-town checks. The bankers recommended a smaller number or even a single bank to concentrate the reserves of the country.

WOOD PULP REFUSED FREE ENTRY

WASHINGTON—According to a finding of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin wood pulp manufactured in Sweden from wood grown in Russia is not entitled to free entry into the United States.

He and the leaders of the administration are satisfied that this dual fiscal measure will be the forerunner of a new commercial and economic era in this country from which these tangible results are expected to spring:

A new system of taxation, through the operation of the income tax, whereby much of the burden will be shifted from the laboring classes to the leisure classes.

The destruction of the Republican theory of protection and the beginning of an era of universal competition both between American manufacturers at home and with those abroad.

The beginning of a great American invasion of the markets of the world and the ultimate reconstruction of the defunct American marine, whereby American made goods will be carried to every port in the world in American bottoms.

A blow to the rising cost of living, inasmuch as it results from artificial protective walls and clogged up channels of trade.

THE HOUSE DID NOT HAVE TO TAKE ANY further action except in the enrolment of the bill, but to avoid any possible complications it was willing to recede from its substitute for the Clarke amendment.

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Importers Declare That Administrative Features of Underwood Plan in Many Cases Offset Lower Rates, Thus Permitting Some Continuation of Protection

Importers declare that the administrative features of the bill in many cases offset the lower rates, thus permitting a continuation of the protective policy. Instances abound where the high rates of the Payne law were set aside by the courts in favor of such low rates that those fixed by the Underwood bill are really advances, although nominally reductions.

Up to 1890 administrative laws were more or less scattered through the revised statutes and it was not until the act of June 10, 1890, that any serious attempt was made to codify them. At that time a new system was introduced by the establishment of the board of general appraisers, before whom all appeals from the action of the appraisers in fixing values and of the collectors in fixing rates are tried out, the board being final on questions of value. On questions of rate a further appeal lies to the United States circuit court and thence to the court of appeals.

Under the former system, when an importer believed he was overcharged in the matter of duties, he paid under protest and engaged an attorney, generally agreeing to pay a fee contingent on success. No charge has ever been required by the government for the filing of these protests, many thousands of which are lodged yearly and decided by the board of general appraisers and the customs court. The decision of the court is presumed to carry out the intent of Congress, but the charge was made that many of the protests were without merit, and it was to do away with this useless litigation that the two provisions were inserted.

It is the belief of customs attorneys, however, that the main result will be to perpetuate higher duties than was intended, since an importer who collects the duties from his customers will hesitate to pay a retainer to an attorney, besides paying a fee on each entry of his goods, on the chance of obtaining refunds from the government. These two provisions were attacked by importers and others, who argued that they were discriminatory against the small importer who might not be able to retain an attorney except upon a contingent fee basis.

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Court Is Retained

This system was in the main satisfactory, but when the last tariff was passed it was thought best to establish a special court of appeals for customs cases, and the United States court of customs appeals, consisting of five members and sitting at Washington, was organized. Opinions still differ as to the usefulness of this court.

The new plan retains this court, as well as the board of general appraisers, but the practice before these tribunals will undoubtedly be changed through the imposition of a protest fee and the prohibiting of agreements for contingent fees.

Just how far the changes in the administrative features will offset the reduction in rates is problematical, many predict that in many cases the reduction will be only in name.

The "dumping clause" was struck out by the Senate and the conference committee. Under this provision a buyer who purchased below the market would have been compelled to pay an additional duty up to 15 per cent of the appraised value of his goods, even though he had added on entry to make market value, while if he entered his goods at the price he paid he would not only have had to pay this addition required by the "dumping clause" but under another section of the bill would have had to pay a further penalty of 1 per cent of the appraised value for each per cent that he underbought the market. A finding by the board of general appraisers of a value above his cost price would have meant this "dumping clause" duty as long as he was importing the goods.

It is said that the greatest protection afforded by the bill comes from the provision requiring the payment of a protest fee and the provision prohibiting contingent fee agreements. Neither of these provisions has even before appeared in any customs law.

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ERA OF COMPETITION SEEN; BOOM FOR U. S. SHIPPING

WASHINGTON—Revision of the tariff was the first business President Wilson urged on Congress. In the light of this fact it is interesting to note what he believes will be accomplished by the new bill.

He and the leaders of the administration are satisfied that this dual fiscal measure will be the forerunner of a new commercial and economic era in this country from which these tangible results are expected to spring:

A new system of taxation, through the operation of the income tax, whereby much of the burden will be shifted from the laboring classes to the leisure classes.

The destruction of the Republican theory of protection and the beginning of an era of universal competition both between American manufacturers at home and with those abroad.

The beginning of a great American invasion of the markets of the world and the ultimate reconstruction of the defunct American marine, whereby American made goods will be carried to every port in the world in American bottoms.

A blow to the rising cost of living, inasmuch as it results from artificial protective walls and clogged up channels of trade.

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Republicans and Democrats Ready for Conventions

(Continued from page one)

are said to be willing to go a long way toward settling differences and getting together for cooperation during the campaign.

Conferences are to be held this afternoon between the legislative committee of the A. F. of L. and the Republican state and the Democratic state committees with the object of having the anti-injunction measure included in their platform for the governorship. They claim the issuing of injunctions by the courts gives the employer an unfair advantage over labor in disputes.

Planks the Issue

Tomorrow's convention will be called to order at 10:30 a. m. with Curtis Guild in the chair. There is more than usual interest in the meeting because of reports that attempts may be made from the floor to add to or change the planks of the platform. Congressman Gardner says that he will make a contest for an immigration plank that will be specific and clear, and for another that will place the party on record in favor of compulsory arbitration in the case of strikes on transportation lines.

At the meeting this afternoon of the resolutions committee, Mr. Gardner or his representative is expected to make known what the congressman desires. On the whole, Mr. Gardner is in accord with the planks already proposed, but on the immigration, arbitration and suffrage planks he differs.

As to the immigration plank, Guy Ham, chairman of the resolutions committee, proposes a compromise plank which would put the convention on record in favor of restricting immigration, but not of barring out persons "capable and willing of fulfilling the duties of citizenship."

It is understood that Congressman Gardner objects to the indefinite form of this compromise and proposes one that shall call for a literary test for admission of immigrants.

If strong objection is raised to the suffrage plank it is said by members of the committee that it may be rejected by agreement.

Partly as a result of the New Haven railroad finance hearings, Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester has proposed to the resolutions committee that the following planks be inserted in the platform:

"A declaration and limitation of legitimate payments to the press on the part of public service corporations.

"A declaration and limitation of legitimate payments to legislative counsel, agents and lobby, on the part of public service corporations.

"A further and general declaration of legitimate legislative payments on the part of public service corporations, including a prohibition of payments to legislative representatives of the press."

Urges Two-Year Term

Councilor Alexander McGregor believes that the Governor and other state officials should be chosen for two-year terms and has sent in the following plank:

"We favor the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people of the state doing away with annual sessions of the Legislature and substituting therefor biennial sessions; state officials also to be elected for two-year periods."

Mr. Gardner has let it be known publicly as he did before the primaries that he will accept no campaign contributions "with a string attached" and that he chose his personal friend Frederick Parker to serve as treasurer of his campaign committee in order that no contributions might be received which would place the candidate under obligations to any one if he becomes Governor.

Democrats to Meet

Democratic leaders look for an outpouring of members of their party at their annual night before the convention reception to the Democratic state ticket

candidates at the Quincy house tonight. Edward P. Barry of South Boston, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is not expected, but has promised to address the convention in Faneuil hall tomorrow.

Governor Foss will not be in the receiving line at the Quincy House tonight for the first time in four years. The Democratic leaders no longer regard him as a party Democrat. It is believed that he will not attend the gathering.

When questioned on his political plans the Governor says that the voters want a Governor who is not under obligations to any political party or corporations, and that circumstances apparently favor his reelection.

Speaking to a gathering of 50 Harvard students at the Speakers Club in Cambridge last night, Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh, Democratic candidate for Governor, urged college trained men to come into closer touch with the life and work of the masses if they would be of more service to the community.

Fifth Day of Bird Tour

Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor, began this morning the fifth day of his tour of all the cities and towns in Massachusetts.

He will spend today in the Berkshires, starting from Pittsfield and concluding the day's speaking at Great Barrington. He plans to make 17 speeches in as many towns, and will cover in all 103 miles today.

Mr. Bird, during the first four days of his trip, has traveled 358.2 miles and has made 68 speeches.

Mr. Bird said over the phone from Pittsfield that it is his desire to give the people of every hamlet in this state the opportunity of hearing first hand what he proposes to do if elected Governor. "I had hoped to give all of the people a chance to hear all of the candidates, but my opponents could not see it my way," he said.

Mr. Bird's schedule for today is as follows:

	Arrive
Richmond	8:30 a. m.
West Stockbridge	8:55 a. m.
Afford (at village center)	9:45 a. m.
South Egremont	10:25 a. m.
Mt. Washington	11:20 a. m.
Sheffield (church)	12:20 p. m.
Mt. River (New Marlboro)	2:00 p. m.
Southfield (New Marlboro)	2:20 p. m.
Montville (Sandfield)	3:30 p. m.
New Boston across river in Toland	3:35 p. m.
Otis	4:15 p. m.
Monterey	4:35 p. m.
Tyringham	5:25 p. m.
South Lee (Lee)	5:50 p. m.
Stockbridge	6:10 p. m.
Great Barrington, night rally at 8 p. m.	

MR. WEEKS MOVES REBATE TO BANKS

WASHINGTON—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts has offered an amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay the claim of any trust company, bank, banker or similar institution for taxes erroneously assessed or illegally collected under the war revenue act of 1898 on its capital, surplus or undivided profits. The same amendment was introduced by Senator Kern last year.

ARGUMENT HEARD FOR ICE RIGHTS

LYNN, Mass.—More than 100 Lynn citizens attended a hearing given by the municipal council Thursday night on the petition that the city grant rights to cut ice on the ponds used as a city water supply.

Representative William A. Fisher and John A. O'Keefe spoke for the petition. Hiram Miller, attorney for the North Shore Ice Delivery Company, was the principal remonstrant, and 11 others offered objection. The matter was taken under advisement.

RIVERS-HARBORS COMMITTEE STARTS FOR BOSTON TODAY

Members Meet and Decide on Inspection of New England Streams and Harbors for Which Improvements Are Demanded—Complete Schedule Is Announced

WASHINGTON. The House rivers and harbors committee will leave for the New England inspection trip today at 4 o'clock on the Congressional Limited. Final decision was made at a meeting of the committee called this morning, it being reasonably certain that the tariff bill would have become law by that time.

The party includes Chairman Sparkman of Florida and Representatives Gallagher of Illinois, Donohue of Pennsylvania, Lieb of Indiana, Barchfield of Pennsylvania, Powers of Kentucky and Treadway of Massachusetts, members of the committee, and a clerk, and Representative Phelan, Detrick, Murray, and Thacher of Massachusetts, Humphreys of Mississippi and Small of North Carolina will join the party in Boston Monday. Representative Edwards of Georgia may go. The itinerary is as follows:

Friday—Leave Washington, Congressional Limited, 4 p. m. Spend night in New York.

Saturday—Leave New York 8:33 a. m., arrive Hartford, Conn., 11:26 a. m. Auto to Holyoke, lunch Holyoke Club. View Connecticut river. Dine at Springfield. Leave Springfield 8:20 p. m. for Boston. Headquarters, Hotel Copley-Plaza.

Sunday—Remain in Boston. No official plans. Alternative—Spend Saturday night Hotel Kimball, Springfield.

Sunday—Guests of Congressman Tread-

way on auto ride from Springfield to Stockbridge and return. Leave Springfield 5:40 p. m. Arrive Boston 8:15 p. m.

Monday—Nine a. m. pay respects to Governor of Massachusetts at State House. Inspect Boston harbor, Weymouth Fore river, Fore River works, Mystic river, and all points recommended for river and harbor work under the act of 1913. Monday night dinner at Young's hotel given by Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange to waterways convention. Speakers, J. Hampton Moore and J. H. Small.

Tuesday—Inspect Cape Cod canal, Taunton river, Brockton, Fall River, New Bedford. Spend night in Boston.

Wednesday—Auto Lowell, Merrimack river, Haverhill (lunch there). Afternoon—Auto to Lawrence, Newburyport, Beverly, Lynn. Dinner, Copley Plaza.

Thursday—Trip to Portland, Me., auspices Congressman Asher C. Hinds.

When the rivers and harbors committee leaves this afternoon for Massachusetts, Senator Weeks and Representative Ernest W. Roberts will be the only members of the Massachusetts delegation left in the capital. Senator Weeks is detained by the currency hearings and Mr. Roberts is here with his family for the winter.

L' CONTROVERSY HEARINGS AGAIN OCCUPY BOARD

Arbiters Hear Harry M. Steward, Roadmaster for Company, Defend Graduated System of Paying Employees

17 WITNESSES READY

Harry M. Steward, roadmaster of the Boston Elevated railway, was the principal witness on the stand this morning when the arbitration hearings between the road and its employees relative to wages and working conditions were resumed in Ford hall. All three members of the arbitration board, James J. Storor (chairman), James L. Richards and James H. Vahey, were present at the hearing today, which was continued from adjournment last Tuesday.

Three hundred carmen in the employ of the Elevated had gathered in the hearing chamber when John T. Feeney, their counsel, called Mr. Steward to the witness stand and began to examine him on the subject of a graduated scale of wages such as is now in vogue on the Elevated.

Counsel Feeney endeavored to make Mr. Steward admit that after a workman had been in the employ of the railway a certain length of time he reached a maximum value of efficiency in the performance of his duties, and that he should receive maximum wages to correspond to his services to the company.

Mr. Steward maintained the graduated system of paying the Elevated employees to be more satisfactory. Under this system a workman receives an increase in his pay at periodical intervals. He did not agree that the men should receive the maximum pay according to the method Mr. Feeney proposed.

Five Elevated employees were on the stand this morning testifying as to their wages. Neil Dorothy, who has been a trackman for 22 years, testified that his pay is \$2.25 a day and that he has a family of 10 to support, four of whom are working. He said that his pay was inadequate to properly support his family.

Patrick Burke, who works on a switch repair wagon truck and has been in the employ of the company for 19 years, also testified that he received \$2.25 a day. Patrick Welch, a trackman, said he gets \$2 a day. Martin Murphy, another trackman, also was on the stand.

The witnesses for the carmen are being called to the stand in rapid succession at today's hearing in hopes of completing the union's case this week.

RECOUNT PROTEST BY M. E. NASH IS HEARD BY BOARD

A hearing was conducted this morning before the ballot law commission relative to a protest filed by Maxham E. Nash of Framingham, candidate in the primaries for the Republican nomination for representative, seventh Middlesex district, against a recount by the registrars as a result of which, Dr. Enos H. Bigelow, the present representative, received the nomination by one vote.

Mr. Nash said the original vote was a tie, and there was no authority for a recount, but that the matter should properly be decided by the town committee. The commission indicated that the contested ballots were the most important considerations in the case, and asked that they be exhibited.

BANKERS TO SEE PICTURES BY ART CLUB MEMBERS

Nearly all the members of the Boston Art Club have contributed two of their best paintings for the special exhibit which is planned as a courtesy for the American Bankers Association convention to be held in this city next week.

The exhibit fills the big showroom of the club and it will be open throughout the convention for bankers and their wives, beginning next Monday. The exhibit was decided upon when it was learned that the bankers were to have a dinner with 200 guests in the hall of the Boston Art Club Monday night. A private view was given today.

JULIA DYER CIRCLE TO MEET
Julia K. Dyer circle of the Woman's Charity Club is to hold an all-day affair at the Universalist church, Clarendon street and Columbus avenue, Tuesday, Oct. 28. There will be bowling and refreshments in the afternoon. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Otis is acting chairman.

WAKEFIELD EVENING SCHOOLS
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Evening schools will open Oct. 13. There will be added special classes in millinery, dressmaking and cooking.

ANDOVER TO HONOR FOUNDERS
ANDOVER, Mass.—Phillips Academy has announced a holiday Oct. 11, to commemorate the founders. There will be an address by William H. Taft.

HAWAII COLLEGE TRAINS EXPERTS IN LOCAL WORK

Institution Producing Highly Skilled Men in All Branches of Engineering to Handle Many Big Practical Problems

EDUCATION THOROUGH

HONOLULU—Hawaii has long held a remarkable record for the relative magnitude of her engineering projects. Only in recent years, however, in fact since the establishment of the College of Hawaii, has she concerned herself with the home-production of competent engineers, says the Star-Bulletin.

The courses of engineering are planned to give thorough training in the fundamental principles upon which professional engineering practice is based, and to illustrate the application of these principles by the solution of numerous practical problems. The courses embrace the three main divisions of engineering—mechanical, civil and electrical, the essential features of each being touched upon sufficiently to provide a good foundation for future practice. The general plan provides a broad foundation in English, mathematics, chemistry, and physics accompanied by drawing and shop work during the first two years. Realizing the value of general culture to the successful engineer, liberal provision has been made for the humanities, including a study of English, history, astronomy and political economy, with a view to their influence upon the student's future professional usefulness.

TUNNEL STATION HEARING TO BE GIVEN ON OCT. 23

To provide an opportunity for residents, property owners and others interested to state their objections to or approval of a petition to establish a new station in the Washington street tunnel on the Boston Elevated railway between Dover and Essex streets, a hearing is to be held in the rooms of the Boston transit commissioners on Beacon street, Oct. 23.

The petition was referred to the transit commission by the last General Court which requested it to report before Jan. 1, 1914.

The residents of that section want the station placed at a point near Bennett street because they claim the Dover street station is too far distant for them to travel and the Essex subway station is too far in the tunnel to be of much service.

HOWARD ELLIOTT URGES STATE TO INVESTIGATE ROAD

Thorough investigation of the books, payrolls and vouchers of the New Haven railroad in the matter of the extra expenses reported by the company is urged by Howard Elliott, president, who invites the public service commission to consider that it has the authority to take up this inspection in a letter to Governor Foss.

MR. FOSS' LETTER FOR MR. ELLIOTT

The public service commission, in executive session yesterday afternoon, voted that a copy of the communication of the Governor, of Sept. 26 to the commission, in relation to certain expenses incurred by the New Haven railroad, be transmitted to President Elliott of that corporation with the request that he furnish all such information and vouchers as in his judgment may facilitate the inquiry requested by the Governor.

SAFETY CONGRESS DELEGATES NAMED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today appointed the following delegates to the international conference on safety at sea, to be at London, Nov. 12:

Senators Fletcher of Florida and Burton of Ohio; Rep. Alexander of Missouri; Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain; Capt. E. P. Berthoff, of the revenue cutter service; Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Capt. George S. Cooper and Capt. W. H. Bullard, U. S. N.; Homer L. Ferguson, North Carolina; Albert G. Smith, New York; Andrew Furuseth, California; and George Uhler, supervising inspector general of the steamboat inspection service.

OFFICIAL TO CONSULT ON PARK
SAN FRANCISCO—Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, left here Thursday for Washington via Denver, where he will interrupt his journey for two days to consult with the Governor of Colorado on the proposed transformation of Estes park into a national reserve.

COLORADO RIVER OVERFLOWS
AUSTIN, Tex.—Heavy rains have caused the Colorado river to overflow. Losses to crops and the railroads are estimated at \$3,000,000. Eight persons have been drowned.

BOSTON CUSTOMS OFFICIALS READY FOR RUSH OF BUSINESS

Anticipating a great rush of business after the tariff bill has been signed, customs house officials and superintendents of bonded warehouses along the waterfront are making unusual efforts to have everything cleared when the new law goes into effect.

S. G. Spear, superintendent of the Terminal Warehouse & Railroad Company, with a big plant at Mystic docks, said today that if necessary his men will have to work nights as well as days. He has already hired one additional clerk. He says there is track room for 125 freight cars at these docks.

E. Perry, special deputy collector of the port of Boston, speaking for Edwin

Curtis, collector, said he expected a great rush of business. He said that all the bonded goods have already been entered, examined and appraised, and all that will be necessary will be to establish values for them under the new tariff.

Edward Graves, surveyor of the port, says that as soon as the bill goes into effect the merchants will come to the customs house, make their entries and pay the duties. Then they will be given a permit which will allow them to claim their goods from the bonded warehouses. Mr. Graves said they were not hiring any more men as they can have men from other departments to assist them if they are needed.

DIVISION LIMITS ON NEW HAVEN DRAWN CLOSER

Closer supervision of the miles of main line, branches and connecting track of the New Haven road is provided in the new changes announced today to go into effect Sunday. The limits of the existing divisions are drawn closer and changed so as to equalize, so far as possible, the mileage under the various superintendents.

That part of the line from Cedar Hill to Willimantic including the Cochester branch, known as the "ai. line," will be a part of the Shore line division. The line from Cranston street to Willimantic, known as the Willimantic branch, will hereafter form part of the Providence division instead of the midland division. This will locate the Willimantic yard in the eastern grand division.

The line from Needham Junction to Haverhill via Woonsocket and the line from Haverhill to Douglas Junction, and also that from Franklin Junction to Ashland will be part of the midland division instead of a part of the Providence division.

The mileage of the Old Colony division has been cut down by transferring the lines from South Braintree to Plymouth and from Cohasset to Kingston, including all branches east of the Boston-Providence main line, to the Boston division and by transferring the Stoughton branch from Canton Junction to Stoughton Junction from the Old Colony division to the Providence division.

SYMPHONY SEAT AUCTIONS END

Sales of seats for the Saturday night concerts of the Boston Symphony orchestra were concluded at Symphony hall today, when the 810 season tickets were auctioned off. The bidding was rapid and the size of the premiums was said to be about that of former years.

Locations at the back of the hall on the floor went for as small a premium as \$2, making the price of each of the 24 concerts 50 cents. For acoustic properties, many declare that this portion of the hall is the best.

The balcony seats went for higher premiums as a rule than those on the floor, the average for central locations being about \$8.

EVERETT TO BUY PORTABLE SCHOOLS

At a special meeting of the Everett common council, last evening, \$7000 was appropriated to buy four portable school houses to relieve the crowded primary grades.

The new buildings will be used for housing some of the second grade pupils so that all of the pupils of that grade may attend schools for the full session daily.

SHARPSHOOTERS TO COMPETE
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Sharpshooters of company A, sixth regiment, will gather on the Bay State grade tomorrow to hold the annual competition for the long-range gold medal presented by Col. Edward J. Gihon, former commander.

HATCH HATCHY BILL POSTPONED
WASHINGTON—An effort to pass the so-called Hatch Hetchy bill was made in the Senate on Thursday, but abandoned because the measure interfered with the tariff bill.

SAIL by the new
Boston Service
—OF THE—
Hamburg-American Line
—TO—
LONDON (Plymouth)
PARIS (Boulogne)
and **HAMBURG**
Assuring Arrival in Paris by Day
PALATIAL STEAMERS
S.S. Cleveland, Oct. 17, 10 A.M.
S.S. Hamburg, Oct. 28
From Commonwealth Pier, South Boston.
607 Boylston Street
Telephone R. 2, 404
BOSTON, MASS.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
LONDON-PARIS-HAMBURG
607 Boylston Street, Boston

JEWISH TEMPLES FILLED AT NEW YEAR'S SERVICES

Until 9 o'clock this evening work among the Jews in Greater Boston ceases in observance of the new year recorded on the Hebrew calendar as the year 5674, reckoned by Jewish chronologists from the time of the creation. Up to that time services are being conducted in temples and synagogues and the Jewish stores in various sections of the city are closed. The ceremonies started at sundown on Wednesday evening when the Rosh Hashanah, or Jewish new year was ushered in.

At Temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park street today, the speaker is Rabbi Eichler, his subject being "Our Father the King"; at Temple Adath Jeshurun, Rabbi P. Israel speaks on "The Trials of Life," and at Temple Mishkan Tefila, Moreland street, Roxbury, the "Ideals of Life" are to be considered by Rabbi H. H. Rubenowitz.

MALDEN AID HAS ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Malden Industrial Aid Society last evening Eldredge G. Davis was elected clerk, succeeding Mrs. Charles F. Ernst, resigned. Reports showed the day nursery had given 6130 days of service, a decrease of 440 days over the previous year, and the matron of the department, Miss Mary H. Sharpe, was reelected to that position. The total cost of the work done by the society exceeded the receipts by \$64.

Officers elected are: President, Erskine F. Bickford; vice-presidents, Roland R. Robinson and William D. Hawley; treasurer, Walter E. Piper; board of managers, D. S. Page, C. Morris Treddick, Mrs. W. R. Buckminster, Mrs. W. A. Wilde, Miss Edith L. Dillaway and Ernest S. Butler; finance committee, Roland R. Robinson, Costello C. Converse and William D. Hawley.

PEACE WORKER IS TO LECTURE

Albert G. Bryant, who has recently come from Terra Bella, Cal., to work for the world peace foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street, will start on his first tour Nov. 12, going to Chicago en route to the Colorado State Teachers Association at Pueblo, Col., Nov. 23. He has chosen for his subject, "Futility of Force in a World Society."

WEST ROXBURY SCHOOL VISITED

Careful investigation of the charge of cruelty at the Parental school in West Roxbury is promised by John O'Hare, chairman of the board of trustees, and George C. Minard, superintendent. Mr. O'Hare visited the school yesterday to investigate personally. The superintendent also will make an investigation.

The reports circulated about the school have aroused a sense of unrest among the boys. Three ran away. One of them was afterwards returned by his parents.

GEORGE R. COOKKEY GETS POST
WASHINGTON—George R. Cookkey for 15 years a member of a press staff here, has been appointed private secretary to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, succeeding Byron S. Newton, who was promoted to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

GLASS WORKERS SCALE RAISED
CLEVELAND—The National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers granted employees an increase of 10 per cent for all workers Thursday. Over 5300 men will benefit by the raise.

LARGER STEAMERS PROMISED
Larger and more modern steamers are to maintain the Alaskan line service between Boston and Glasgow this winter, according to an announcement made today.

POPULAR EXCURSION
Hoosac Tunnel
(NORTH ADAMS, MASS.)
SATURDAY, OCT. 4
\$2.00 Round Trip \$2.00
FROM BOSTON
Special Train Leaves North Station 8:30 A. M.
Returning Leave North Adams at 4:45 P. M.
Tickets Will Be Good for Return Passage on Regular Trains
October 5 and 6
Tickets on sale at City Ticket Office, corner Washington and Court Streets, until 8:00 P. M., Oct. 3, also at North Station until departure of train.
C. N. BURT - GEN. PASSENGER AGENT
BOSTON MAINE **BOSTON MAINE**

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

DRESS SEMI-PRINCESSE STYLE

Deep pleum adds to its attractiveness

DEEP pleums that indicate the pan-ier idea are to be found in many of the newest and smartest designs. This frock is charmingly attractive and well adapted to contrasting materials, while, at the same time, it can be made of one throughout.

There is a two-piece skirt and a pretty blouse with the sections overlapped at the front. The pleum is separate.

On the figure, there are openings cut in front of the skirt and the front edges of the pleum are slipped beneath their edges, but, if liked, these openings can be omitted and the pleum be allowed to hang free.

Made of such material as Dresden chiffon over mesaline or crepe de chine, the frock would be adapted to dinners and even to dances, while made from cotton voile it becomes suited to every-day wear. Sleeves of any preferred length can be used and the neck made round or high.

For the 16-year size will be needed 3 yards of material 27 inches wide 2 yards 36 or 1 1/2 yards 44 for blouse and pleum with 1/2 yard of tucking for the center front portion and 3/4 yard 18 inches wide for the yoke. For the skirt will be required 2 1/2 yards any width. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yards.

The pattern (7085) is cut in sizes for misses of 16 and 18 years of age. It can be bought at any May Mantle agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



TRIED RECIPES

APPLE AND CHEESE SALAD
ONE HALF cupful of apple chopped fine, one half cupful of minced cabbage, one half cupful of grated cheese and one cupful of shredded lettuce. Mix well and pour over it a liberal amount of mayonnaise dressing.

CREOLE SALAD
Cut off the tops of eight medium-sized sweet bell peppers, saving the top with the stem attached; remove all the seeds and white portion without breaking the pepper, then throw into ice water for 30 minutes. Mix together a cupful each of minced ham and chicken, four hard-boiled eggs and a bunch of celery, chopped, and a Spanish onion. Moisten with dressing, fill the shells, replace the tops and serve. —Mothera Magazine.

ORANGE FILLING
Mix thoroughly one half cupful of sugar and 2 1/2 tablespoons of flour; then add grated rind of one half orange, one fourth cupful of orange juice, one half tablespoonful of lemon juice, one egg slightly beaten and one tablespoonful of butter. Cook for 10 minutes in a double boiler, while stirring constantly. Cool before spreading.

ORANGE MARMALADE
Put one cupful of fine granulated sugar, one fourth cupful of orange marmalade and one third cupful boiling water in a saucepan. Place on range, bring to boiling point and let boil until mixture will just hold its shape in cold water. Remove from range and beat to a creamy consistency. Pour over cake and spread with a warm knife.

QUALITY FROSTING
Put one and one half cupfuls of fine granulated sugar and one and one fourth cupfuls of brown sugar in saucepan and add one half cupful of boiling water. Place on range, bring to the boiling point, and let boil with as little stirring as possible until the syrup will spin a thread. Pour gradually, while beating constantly, on the whites of three eggs beaten until stiff (but not dry) and beat until cool. Set saucepan containing mixture over boiling water on range and cook until mixture becomes slightly granular around sides of pan. Remove from pan of boiling water, and beat until mixture will hold its shape. Flavor with vanilla. —Woman's Home Companion.

NECKWEAR OF ODDS AND ENDS

Bits of ribbon and lace made into pretty things

THIS is just the time to use up little odds and ends of lace and ribbon which have been accumulating and which seemed too good to throw away, and yet they were so small that there was no apparent use for them. These may all be utilized in making fascinating jabots and collars which would be an expensive luxury if purchased in the stores. These charming accessories, which every woman admires, are many of them made from the tiniest pieces of ribbon and lace, but it is the work on them which one has to pay for, so if one is fortunate enough to have an accumulation of these bits of daintiness, she may fashion any number of pretty pieces of neckwear, which will give a charming touch to almost any dress and will do much toward lightening up an otherwise dull-looking one.

The variety of neckwear shown in the stores is wide. There are very large collars, fichus and jabots, and there are the tiniest of little bows, floral ornaments with pendants and even the bar pins made of a row of the daintiest roses of thin silk or chiffon.

Large pieces of neckwear, as lace and ribbon yokes and large round or pointed collars, give a touch of freshness and will greatly brighten up a plain frock, and by having a variety of these pieces one may make many changes for the same dress.

With the lace and ribbon little clusters

of dots, French knots or sprays of flowers may be embroidered to give a special touch of individuality and color, and the smallest sized buttons are much used. Many of these are in colors, or black, or of rhinestones.

These accessories may be made as simple for as elaborate as one desires and may give a dressy look for afternoon or evening, as did a large collar worn to an informal dinner recently by a well-known woman in the business world. There was a heavy rain, and she used the street car, as she wanted to wear her broadcloth street suit, which included the three pieces, and by adding an elaborate collar of white lace she was dressed appropriately for the occasion and at the same time had the comfortable assurance that the rain could not injure her clothes.

RUCHE SUPPORTER

A likely purchase for a quarter of a dollar is a wire ruche supporter, says the Jersey Journal. This consists of a wire, covered with white, to go around the neck outline of the dress with which it is worn, supporting half a dozen little upright wires with hooked ends, that hook into the net or lace ruche and hold it straight and stiff. It is easily adjusted and is no more objectionably visible than the tiny wires with which these ruches are stiffened by the best of dress-makers.

GIRLS LEARN IN TOMATO CLUBS

THE country school girls of the "Girls Tomato Club" movement in Alabama and Mississippi are learning through the medium of that good work that there is a chance for them to earn money on the farm; they are learning that there is money in saving the vegetable crop by canning it, and they are learning to be housekeepers and economists, thrifty and careful, and knowing how to utilize profitably the resources of the farm which have heretofore not been used. —Mobile Register.

PRUNE DISHES ARE DELICIOUS

Cold and hot desserts and stuffed dainties

PRUNES, of good quality and properly prepared, make delicious dishes. The fruit may be used to advantage in desserts, both hot and cold, according to the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A cold prune pudding is this: Stew half a pound of prunes in a little water, until they are sufficiently tender to break. Drain and stone the prunes, and rub them through a sieve. Beat up the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth; slowly add the prune pulp. When the two ingredients are thoroughly blended, pour into a glass dish or separate sherbet dishes. Whip a cupful of cream stiff, flavor with a little vanilla and add a scant tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Spread the whipped cream over the prune mixture, and decorate with tiny bits of currant jelly. Serve very cold. A hot prune dessert is a prune pie. Soak the prunes well. Remove the

POCKET IN SASH

In the up-to-date sash there is a convenient pocket hidden away in the long end, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Of course this pocket cannot be entrusted with anything that is bulging, but it will hold a flat purse, a flat vanity case, a card case or a folded handkerchief.

SHELL THE EGGS

When putting hard cooked eggs in the lunch basket, try taking off the shells and rolling the eggs in a mixture of salt, pepper, and finely chopped parsley, then roll each separately in paraffin paper. They are much more appetizing than eggs in the shell. —Good Housekeeping.

stones, and to two cupfuls of the prunes add half a cupful of sugar. Dredge with flour, and add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and a tablespoonful of butter. Use this as a filling for a pie made with both under and upper crust.

A delicious prune and nut jelly is made after this recipe: Soak a cupful of prunes till soft and cook till tender in a quart of water, to which a cupful of sugar has been added. Soak two thirds of a box of gelatin in a cupful of cold water for an hour, and then add a cupful of boiling water and three cupfuls of the water in which the prunes were cooked. Stir the jelly over the fire until clear, and add the juice of a lemon. Turn into a glass dish, and, when partially formed, stir into it the cupful of stewed prunes, stoned and chopped, and two dozen almonds, shelled, blanched and chopped. Stir the jelly until it is firm enough to keep the fruit and nuts from sinking to the bottom. Serve with cream.

A prune soufflé is not difficult to make: Soak, stew and drain half a pound of prunes and cut into small pieces. Beat up the yolks of four eggs, and add three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. When smooth and thick, flavor with vanilla, and add the prunes. Fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff, adding to them, in the beating, a pinch of salt. Turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. Serve immediately. A few chopped nuts may be added, with the prunes, if desired.

Another prune pudding is this: Wash three quarters of a pound of prunes thoroughly and then soak for two hours, and cook slowly until tender in the water in which they were soaked. Remove the stones, and cut the prunes into small pieces. Sprinkle with half a cupful of sugar. Beat the whites of four eggs very stiff, add the prunes gradually, pour into a buttered pudding dish, and bake in a moderate oven for 25 minutes. Cool and serve with a boiled custard made from the yolks of the eggs and a pint of milk, sweetened and flavored to taste.

A prune charlotte is made by adding the stewed prunes, stoned and cut small, to whipped cream, sweetened and flavored to taste. Line a dish with lady fingers or thin slices of sponge cake, and heap the whipped cream in the center.

Stuffed prunes make a wholesome sweet. Soak and steam the prunes, and then split them lengthwise, removing the stones. Beat up the white of an egg, add a little vanilla, and stir in gradually as much powdered sugar as the egg will take up. Fill the prunes with the mixture, sprinkle with sugar, and let them get very cold before eating.

VEGETABLES LOWER MEAT BILL

Prepare only what is required for one meal

THE high cost of living can only be reduced by the cooperation of all of the heads of the household," a woman writes in the Dallas News. "It is impossible for one member of the family alone to accomplish anything if the entire adult membership does not work in unison.

"Live simply. Use fresh food, but buy only what is needed at one time. Go to the best and cheapest marketman or grocer. Use in hash, croquettes or soups the leftover pieces of meat, or if you can buy cheaper cuts they can be utilized in that way and make the meal so much more palatable.

"The soup beans, when cooked properly, are good and as a rule are cheap. Cook them as soup and they are not only nutritious, but can be baked, not as the Boston baked beans, if you are hurried, for they are baked without boiling and take more time. Simply use the boiled beans, putting them in a baking dish, or pan, with a small quantity of molasses. They are quite appetizing and are very cheap. Hominy goes a long way also for the money expended.

"You will find that by providing vegetables your meat bill will be greatly reduced, thereby cheapening the meal. I have a friend who never does her marketing until the last minute. The farmers at their wagons want to leave and sell much cheaper. She does not get the choice selections, but she always has delicious things to eat, because she knows how to select, prepare and make appetizing the things she buys, even if they are not always the best.

"One thing should not be forgotten, and that is not to prepare a greater quantity of food than is usually essential for the meal, unless it can be utilized for the next meal. For my own family of five I try to prepare just what they will consume at each meal, as none of them like things warmed over, and very few things prepared in the usual way simply to save.

"Potatoes cooked for dinner and left over are delicious fried in patties. They also make a very palatable salad. The bread left over makes very good cakes for breakfast, and if you wish to indulge in the luxury of desserts, makes a very good pudding for dinner especially if raisins are used, or if dried and rolled, makes crumbs to be used for your croquettes, thickening soups, hamburger steaks, etc."

HOME HELPS

Use hot milk instead of cold when mashing potatoes and they will be fluffier.

Place the pretty china in a glass cupboard away from dust rather than on open shelves.

Hang woollens out on the line dripping wet, without wringing them at all. If dried in this way they will not shrink.

To prevent milk from curdling add a good pinch of carbonate of soda to each quart before putting it on to boil.

Try setting the lamps in a cupboard during the day instead of on an open shelf and see how much longer they will keep clean.

The best thing for cleaning tinware is common soda: dampen a cloth, dip it in soda and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry. —Racine Journal.



Your scrubbing is done in half the time, with half the work, with

GOLD DUST

Washes dishes, pots, pans, windows and cleans everything in a jiffy

5c and larger packages

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

CHICAGO

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



FOR THE COOK

Chicken fat may be substituted for butter in pastry and cake.

Before larding meat or fish with strips of pork, it is well to sear the surface of the meat or fish first; that tightens the skin and makes it easier to draw the larding needle through.

If the tops of pies are brushed over with the yolk of egg they will be brown and glazed when cooked, says the Newark News.

In olden days some housewives took advantage of the winter time to freeze pie crust. Frozen pie crust is much lighter than otherwise. Crust enough to last for weeks was made at a time, kept frozen and used as occasion demanded.

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness"

The well-dressed woman cleans and beautifies herself—and the world—for she adds to its joy.

Naiad Dress Shields

add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweetness. They are a necessity to the woman of delicate, redempt and good judgment.

Naiad Dress Shields are correctly made. They are absolutely free from rubber with its unbecoming color. They can be quickly cleaned by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. The only shield as good the day it is bought as the day it is made.

Made in all styles and sizes to fit every requirement of Woman's Dress. At stores or sample pair on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed.

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IN SEARCH OF THE BEST ROOF

Shingles of wood, asbestos and asphalt

WHAT kind of roofing material do you fancy?" asked the architect.

We had been discussing a new house—that was to be. The house itself had not gone beyond that indefinite stage at which a few pencil sketches and some floor plans on odd slips of paper represent one's idea of what a home of moderate cost should be like. So I answered his question with another.

"Well, what sort of material do you advise?"

"Suppose we consider the simplest first," said he. "Shingles. They are the easiest to lay, cost the least of all materials, and are the most popular of all materials for those two reasons. An additional reason for their popularity is that they look well on so many styles of houses. The country carpenter can put on shingles readily enough, but would be nonplussed with slate or tile or tin roofing, which all call for the skill of a specialist. Almost any one who can drive a nail can lay shingles in the ordinary way. The construction beneath shingles is light. On the rafters are laid strips about 1/4 x 4 inches. They are placed, say, two inches apart. This allows the air to circulate freely under the shingles. I do not approve of the plan adopted by some builders, of boarding the roof over solid, laying tarred paper, and then placing the shingles on this. There is no advantage in making the roof tight for warmth's sake, and the practice I have mentioned makes the shingles more liable to rot."

"How long should a shingle roof last?"

"A good gypress or cedar shingle roof should last 15 or 20 years," said he, "with occasional repairs. You doubtless can be shown in your own town shingle roofs that have lasted very much longer than the time I have named."

"And the cost?"

"Shingle roofs are the least expensive of all the roofing materials. They will cost to lay, in the vicinity of New York city, 9 to 11 cents per square foot of roof area, as against, say, 18 cents for slate, and 25 to 35 cents for tile. But remember that it always pays to buy the best

and, if you decide on shingles we must watch the bids closely."

"I had thought of having a bit of color in the roof—" I ventured.

"Oh, shingles need not be laid to weather, you must remember. There are so many good stains for them that it is hard to make a choice. They may be brush-stained, or dipped, before laying. I think the latter method is best. In many of the shingle stains, creosote largely enters into the composition of the stain, and this, of course, is a wonderful preservative."

"Then there are other shingles than those of wood. The asbestos sort is a roofing material that is becoming wonderfully popular. They are made of asbestos fiber and cement in gray, green, red and dark slate color. They give you a fireproof roof at little above the cost of wooden shingles, and are, in this respect alone, a great improvement over them. They may be laid the same as wooden shingles, or on a diagonal pattern. The latter is a popular way of doing it, and fewer shingles are used thereby. The asbestos shingles wear very well, are easier to handle than slate, and there is very little breakage."

"There is also the asphalt shingle, a modern development that is bound to make headway fast. This, too, is unburnable. It is a rough-surfaced shingle of crushed slate and granite imbedded in asphalt. Here again is color—gray, green red or garnet—to choose from. The cost is about the same as that of the best grades of wooden shingles, and a light under-roof only is required. Those who have used them are enthusiastic about their wearing qualities." —Suburban Life.

CARPET BEATER

A good way to utilize old rubber boots is to make a carpet beater of them. It is made by cutting the rubber in strips and nailing the strips securely to an old broom handle. This rubber carpet beater is easily made and very useful. —Los Angeles Express

Schoolmen Threshing Out Many Important Subjects

State Association of Superintendents Is Meeting at Worcester—Possibilities of Part-Time Education Set Forth

WOULD MODIFY TESTS

WORCESTER, Mass.—Members of the Massachusetts Superintendents Association are meeting in city hall here today.

The following program for the morning session was carried out: Devotional exercises, the Rev. Clifton H. Mix, D.D., pastor of Pilgrim Congregational church, Worcester, Mass. Discussions: "Cooperation with Colleges as to Admission Requirements," William Orr, deputy commissioner of education, Clarence D. Kingsley, state agent, Schuyler F. Heron, superintendent of schools, Winchester; "School Legislation of 1913," "Proposed Legislation for 1914," Dr. David Snodden, commissioner, Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner, W. I. Hamilton, agent.

For this afternoon's session to be held in the English high school building the program is as follows: Business; music, vocal and instrumental, by pupils from the Worcester high school under direction of Charles I. Rice, supervisor of music; personality in teaching, a study of Prof. David Masson of Edinburgh University; E. Charlton Black, LL.D. (Glasgow), professor of English literature, Boston University.

Mr. Small, a deputy commissioner of education, said in part:

"A recent report of the state board of education on the needs and possibilities of part-time education and the report upon which the continuation law enacted by the last Legislature was based, presents the following figures relative to minors: 75,000 in Massachusetts between 14-17 years, who are not in school; 40,000 are at work regularly and 71 per cent of these began work at or near the age of 14; 35,000 are employed very intermittently or are not at work.

"Recent legislation includes two laws which affect a large part of this group. The continuation law is concerned with a portion of this group which is regularly employed, and the employment law is concerned with a portion of this group which is unemployed.

"Through some types of continuation schools there would appear to be the greatest promise of reaching the greatest number of employed minors of the group—14 to 16 years.

"From the standpoint of the needs of the groups served these schools would seem to fall into three classes.

"In all of the schools dealing with these classes there should be training for citizenship—a concrete type of training—and opportunity for recreation and enjoyment should be given.

"For girls, instruction in the household arts and home making might constitute a large part of the work in all classes.

"All of these courses, especially those in trade extension and trade preparatory work, should be supplemented by evening courses open to minors as soon as they have reached the age of 17."

Mr. Kingsley, state education agent, presented to the conference for its consideration a plan of the state board of education for a more effective system of instruction in high schools in towns of \$250,000 valuation or less in connection with college admission.

Mr. Orr, a deputy commissioner of education said in part:

"There is substantial agreement among public school men that the efficiency of the high schools of the state will be promoted and their relations to the higher institutions in the commonwealth conserved by modifications in the entrance of Massachusetts colleges.

"Entrance requirements should make it possible for the high school to offer subjects required for entrance and, in addition, such other courses as are desirable for pupils in the secondary schools. Further, the high school should be free to assign a certain part of each pupil's work for purposes of general training and to provide for individual interests and aptitude."

NEEDHAM VOTES DOWN MOTION PICTURE PLANS

NEEDHAM, Mass.—At the special town meeting last evening the proposal to have motion pictures conducted under the auspices of the school committee was withdrawn and one providing for the free use of the town hall twice weekly from Oct. 1 to March 1 for the exhibition of motion pictures under the management of a committee selected by various civic organizations in town was substituted. After a debate it was rejected by a vote of 93 to 91.

The water commissioners were authorized to issue \$200,000 4½ per cent bonds and a committee of seven appointed to consider the advisability of purchasing land for park purposes.

The selectmen were authorized to enter into an agreement with the New Haven railroad for the construction of a new bridge across High Rock street, the railroad to bear the cost of the bridge and the town the approaches thereto; \$11,750 was appropriated for various purposes and the selectmen were authorized to purchase land on Howland street for the use of the highway department, and to sell by public auction one half acre of town land on Central avenue.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ROCKLAND

The Woman's Club holds its first meeting of the season in Grand Army hall this afternoon. Otto C. Selzer will give a reading of the play "Disraeli." There will be music by Miss Marion Woodward.

The senior class of the high school holds a party in the school assembly hall this evening.

LEXINGTON

The Republican town committee will meet this evening in Cary hall at 8 o'clock to organize and make plans for the coming year.

The board of survey announces that a public hearing will be given in Cary hall, Friday evening, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock, on the petition of Joseph N. Leonard.

SOMERVILLE

Sunday, Oct. 5, will be rally day at the Park Avenue M. E. church. The pastor will preach a special sermon. At 8 o'clock the Epworth League will hold its first meeting of the season with a roll call. At the 7 o'clock service Meistersingers consisting of the Schubert, Harvard and Weber male quartets will sing.

BRIDGEWATER

Plymouth County Association Sons of Veterans Auxiliary will hold its annual fall meeting in the Congregational church Monday Oct. 13, at 10 a. m.

Arrangements are being made for the first meeting of the Men's Club of the Trinity church, Oct. 6. Charles F. Penny of Brockton will speak. There will be a business meeting and election of officers.

ARLINGTON

The first fall meeting of the members of the Loyal Temperance Legion will be held this afternoon in the chapel of the First Baptist church at 3:45 o'clock.

There are 175 pupils in the entering freshman class at the Arlington high school.

MAYNARD

The Progressive town committee for 1913 and 1914 has been elected as follows: Levi R. Cheney, Herman N. Keto, Alfred E. McCreary, Daniel Colbert and Frank A. Marsh.

Arrangements are practically complete for the concert in Cooperative hall, Tuesday evening, Nov. 7.

SUDBURY

The board of assessors gives the town's total valuation for 1913 as \$1,397,265, as compared with \$1,354,320 last year. The total assessment this year amounted to \$24,032.96; in 1912 it was \$23,700.60.

BEDFORD

At the opening fall meeting of the Bedford Parents-Teachers Association in the schoolhouse Mrs. William B. Simonds was appointed to the state press committee.

ABINGTON

An exhibition of the products of the gardens of the pupils of the public schools was held in the assembly hall of the L. A. Crockett school Thursday afternoon and evening and it will be continued today.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

A grass tennis court is to be made at the east of the high school building for the benefit of the pupils. This court is to be temporary, as a gravel court will be made in the spring. A new basketball field will be made on the same side of the building.

MALDEN

Philip W. L. Cox, a high school teacher and a graduate of Malden high, is being mentioned as a successor to School Superintendent Clarence H. Dempsey, who goes to Haverhill.

A social and assembly will follow the regular meeting of Resolute Rebekah lodge this evening.

QUINCY

The Parents-Teachers Association of the Massachusetts Fields school held a meeting in the assembly hall of the school Thursday evening. D. H. Goodspeed, master of the school, delivered an address on "Our Schools."

HOLBROOK

Golden Star Commandery, M. O. G. S., entertained the members of Bay State Commandery of Whitman and Lincoln Commandery of Brockton last evening.

MIDDLEBORO

Superintendent of Schools Bates and Town Clerk A. A. Thomas are busy issuing and receiving certificates for working boys and girls.

MELROSE

The membership campaign of the Melrose Club is meeting with much success, and already there are many new members registered. The campaign will continue until Oct. 31.

The first regular meeting of the aldermen will be held next Monday evening. Several communications from the mayor are to be acted upon.

EVERETT

The enrollment of the public evening schools was increased by 79 last evening, making the total 587, an increase of nearly 100 over last year.

A meeting of the Progressive party was held last evening, when plans for holding several rallies in the city were discussed and committees appointed to make arrangements for them.

MEDFORD

Members of the police department have petitioned the aldermen for increases in salary of \$100 per year, bringing the maximum to \$1200 per year. The reserve men, who receive 25 cents an hour, ask an increase of 5 cents an hour.

City Clerk Allston P. Joyce announces that the polls on election day will open at 6 o'clock in the morning and close at 8 o'clock in the evening.

NEEDHAM

The Needham Republican Club will hold a meeting in Southworth hall this evening to discuss and map out plans for the coming campaign.

The selectmen and school committee in joint session have elected Mrs. Mary C. Whitney of Garden street as a member of the school committee to succeed Mrs. Susan W. Fliske, who resigned.

WHITMAN

The Board of trade is to have its annual dinner at the October meeting.

The Women's Club department meetings this season will be held in the new assembly hall of the high school building. The hall has a seating capacity of about 400.

CONCORD

J. Frank Facey of Cambridge has announced that he will be the Democratic candidate for register of deeds in the southern district of Middlesex county at the state election, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Mrs. Henry C. Rolfe is honorary president of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club.

JAMAICA PLAIN

The opening assembly of the Sincerity Club will be held at Anawan hall tonight.

The Barker-Miller Forum of the Boylston church meets each Sunday noon at the church for the study and discussion of present day social and industrial problems, and these meetings are to be continued this year.

WAKEFIELD

Harry I. Thayer and A. W. Hudson will play off the tie in the Kickers' handicap match at the Bear Hill Golf Club links tomorrow afternoon. The day's regular event will be an 18-hole handicap for gross and net trophies.

HINGHAM

Members of the First Unitarian church will this evening tender a reception to the Rev. L. C. Cornish, their pastor, and Mrs. Cornish in the parish house.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Springfield Massachusetts Veteran Firemen passed through Boston over the Boston & Albany and New Haven roads by special train today en route to the Brockton fair.

The track department of the Boston division New Haven road has two work trains in service distributing rock ballast on express tracks 1 and 2 between Forest Hills and Readville.

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 666 occupied by President Morris McDonald and party was attached to the Rockland express from North station at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon en route to Portland, Me.

George Dustin, a veteran New Haven railway engineer running in the Boston and Providence service, is spending a 30 days' vacation in camp on Rangeley lakes, Me.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, occupying reserved Boston & Albany equipment, is scheduled to arrive at South station tonight from Worcester, Mass.

The New Haven railroad private car No. 300, occupied by James O. Halliday, assistant to the general manager, and party, was attached to the Shore line express from South station at 1 o'clock this morning, en route to New Haven.

The passenger department of the New Haven road provided special parlor cars attached to the 10:35 a. m. express from South station today for the accommodation of Governor Foss and party en route to the Brockton fair.

The Atlantic Coast Line railroad private car No. 494 occupied by Philip H. Dudley and party was attached to the Boston & Albany road's Berkshire express from South station at 8:30 o'clock this morning en route to New York city via Albany.

Manager William H. Wright of the Boston Terminal Company is working on a special track schedule for South station on account of the New Haven railway's winter schedule, which takes effect Oct. 5.

SCHOLARS WILL BE PRINCETON GUESTS

PRINCETON, N. J.—Four distinguished foreign scholars will be the guests of Princeton University at the formal opening and dedication of the Graduate College on Oct. 22. They are Arthur Shipley, professor of zoology and master of Christ's College of the University of Cambridge; Alois Riehl, Geheimrat, Regierungsrat, professor of philosophy and recently rector in the University of Berlin; Alfred Dennis Godley, Fellow of Magdalen College and public orator in the University of Oxford, and Emile Boutroux, honorary professor in the University of Paris, director of the Fondation Thiers, and member of the French Academy.

WHY EAST RAISES NO CATTLE

Editorial Discussion of Common Prediction Points to a Practical Difficulty

IN a rising volume there is both prediction and demand that the eastern part of the United States will and should begin to produce its own meat supply. The patent fact that the West is no longer in position to supply the demand in the general fashion of the days when there were wide ranges for the cattle and the argument of the prices now demanded for meat products compel the food economist to declare that the New England hills must again be employed in cattle raising. That declaration is familiar and it is gaining in emphasis. Very recently some of the leading writers and speakers on agricultural and food questions have been voicing it in a way that almost makes the New England farmer appear negligent of an opportunity not to say a duty.

Physical conditions are entirely favorable to the raising of cattle in New England. There is no better grazing country than the hillsides of Vermont, using the term to describe a territory not limited to the political bounds of the state, New Hampshire having a considerable section of the same kind and central and western Massachusetts being practically an extension of the Green mountain physical formation and conditions. This region was cattle raising ground before the western plains were put to the same use and developed competition that retired the East from the game. It was ordinary to find here great stock barns filled with heavy cattle, brought in from the pastures and stall fed in the winter for Brighton market. Now there are none. The pastures are grazed by dairy herds or deserted. Almost no beef, no mutton, and but little pork find their way to market from these old sources.

The decline of this enterprise is easy of explanation but the reason is apparently removed when the prices of the meat products have risen to a scale far above the dream of the old time stock raisers. Of course it would be a source of profit now, even at the higher cost of grain, if it was at all profitable what they now are in the markets. The plea of the theorists has ample support in the need of the consumers and in the attractiveness of the high prices. But there is hardly a sign of response, hardly an indication that the eastern hills are to be restocked and made to yield the profits that are highly attractive in the estimates of the men who are urging the revival. What is the restraint?

Answer to that question is found when the farmers of the East are reached. They will tell you that they are hopelessly handicapped by the control that the western packers exercise in every market, large and small. It may be difficult to discover in the larger marts, but it is perfectly apparent in the smaller distributing centers. Each of these has its branch, or perhaps branches, of the western houses, supplying the local demand with meat products in the most convenient form. The retail marketman is dependent upon them for at least a portion of his supply, and because of this dependence is compelled to follow their wishes. Should he undertake to supply his stock by purchases of home grown beef or pork, he would find himself discriminated against by the agencies of the western concerns.

The result of the hold the western houses have upon all local markets in the East is that the home grown animal products are discriminated against. They must be sold, if sold at all, at prices much lower than the western meats command. Actually, the New England farmer who has even a pig to sell is able to market it only by the consent of the western packer acting through the local agency, and at prices that they and not he may fix. This situation is stifling to the farm industry that is advocated with apparent reason. The return of cattle to the old pastures and the restocking of the stalls has slight hope of realization until there is a freedom in the market that the slightest study of conditions will show does not now exist.

Theoretically the possible meat producers of the East could combine to meet the handicap of the present situation. Some form of cooperative marketing, some common effort to find an outlet for what they might produce, would meet the difficulty. But at this point there is the evident difficulty that the independent consumer can only be taken when there is a considerable interest in the business, when enough have entered upon it to be in a position of some power. This is not possible of attainment in a moment. It is doubtfully possible by slow growth. Individual stock growers face conditions that make entrance into a field now occupied by powerful concerns next to impossible, and there can obviously be no combination to promote a common interest until there are individual producers to enter into it.

Unpromising and forbidding as are these conditions, the extremity which every consumer shares when he pays the prevailing high prices, may be expected in time to compel a remedy. The favorable conditions for raising stock in the East may not always be made of no effect through the market conditions now most adverse. But the removal of the discrimination and the relief of the retail situation can hardly be expected to come about through separate ventures that, at the outset, promise little profit if they do not, indeed, hold out a certainty of loss.

CONCILIATORS TO MEET SOON IN SLATER STRIKE

WEBSTER, Mass.—Attempting to bring about a settlement of the difficulties which have closed down the South Village Slater mill since last Monday, representatives of the strikers, mill officials and the state board of arbitration will meet next Monday afternoon.

The striking weavers voted not to join the Industrial Workers of the World. At present about 100 of the 400 strikers belong to that organization, the remainder not being affiliated with any labor body.

SEAMAN'S BILL AGAIN INDORSED

WASHINGTON—Indorsement of the so-called "seaman's bill," to abolish involuntary servitude and improve working conditions on merchant vessels, was again given Thursday by the Senate committee on commerce and will be recommended for passage in the Senate.

The proposed law would require three watches on all vessels, would require able seamen at the wheel and at the lookout on all vessels; would prevent the holding of seamen in service in European ports and would make many other changes in the working conditions of sailors.

3000 CAVALRYMEN INVADE CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—The largest body of regular troops that has been in Washington since the civil war arrived today when 3000 cavalrymen entered the city finishing their ride from Winchester, Va. The troops have been in instruction camps for three months. They are from half a dozen eastern garrisons. Tomorrow President Wilson and Secretary of War Garrison will review the troops and they will be the guests of the local baseball club at the American league park.

RIDDING OF WILD HORSES IS SOUGHT

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Alberta department of agriculture has a peculiar problem on its hands and to deal with it an act was introduced in the Legislature recently by Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture.

Settlers in the Peace river country have complained of damage done on their farms by wild horses, and it appears that bands of these animals have approached farms of settlers and attacked domestic horses, says the Manitoba Free Press.

PRIZES AWARDED IN LAWN CONTEST IN KANSAS CITY

Judges Visit Homes Twice During Year Grading Plots According to Rule Laid Down

KANSAS CITY—The cash prizes in the second annual lawn contest in the Country Club district have been awarded by a committee composed of Ern st de Vigne, superintendent of horticulture board of education; W. H. Dunn, superintendent of parks; and Frank S. Land, president of the municipal art league, says the Star.

The judges visited each lawn twice during the year and graded it according to rules laid down by a committee upon the treatment of lawns in this district, composed of Dr. D. Walton Hall, H. J. Haskell, Mrs. Walter M. Jaccard and Mrs. E. W. Shields.

The results, in proportion to the length of time the owner had to beautify his lawn, were taken into consideration in every case, so that the beginner was not under an unreasonable handicap. Twelve prizes were awarded.

WIRELESS SAVES PASSENGERS OF BURNED VESSEL

BALTIMORE, Md.—Fifty-four persons from the British freight steamer Templemore, which was burned at sea, 800 miles east of Virginia capes, were brought here Thursday by the Hamburg-American steamer Arcadia.

The bulk of the burned vessel is believed now to be beneath the waters of the Atlantic. The value of the vessel and her cargo is estimated at \$700,000, covered by insurance.

Besides the crew there were aboard the vessel William Thomas, a consular passenger, and a stowaway named McCormick. All signed a testimonial to Capt. George Boldt and the crew of the Arcadia in which deep gratitude was expressed for the prompt manner in which the rescue was effected. The Arcadia answered a wireless call for aid.

COTTON MEN ARE ADVISED TO SELL IN OTHER LANDS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Because keener competition is expected from goods made abroad through the new tariff law, manufacturers attending the meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers were advised Thursday to start a campaign in other lands for the sale of American-made goods by William Whitman of New York. Mr. Whitman said that an exchange should be established in New York along the lines of the Royal exchange in Manchester, Eng.

The association will meet again next spring at Boston.

IRON MARKET AT BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Five or six thousand tons of pig iron were sold during the third week in September for four quarter delivery at \$11.50, and one small lot for 1914 use was sold for \$12. As a rule, majority of operators are fighting shy of 1914 business. They are quoting \$12, but are not soliciting orders.

An operator with large stocks on hand declares that these stocks will be exhausted by Oct. 1. He declines to quote for 1914 even at \$12. Still another furnace interest has not opened its books for 1914. What iron is sold for next year is bringing a premium over \$11.50.

TWO UNDERPASSES TO COST \$533,605

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The city council at its meeting Monday night will receive the report of the board of public works on the Water-street and Dwight-street underpasses which was filed Thursday in the office of the city clerk.

The report places the probable cost of the two underpasses at \$533,605. This includes not only the costs of construction but the land and building damages to railroads and abutting property owners. The Dwight-street underpass will be somewhat the more expensive.

ARGENTINA HIRES ANIMAL EXPERTS

WASHINGTON—It is now reported that Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture, who is on his way back from a trip through South America, will resign his position here and accept an office from the government of the Argentine Republic. Prof. Willet M. Hayes, former assistant secretary of agriculture, sails on Oct. 4, for the Argentine Republic, whence he has accepted a position with the Argentine government.

SUTRO BATHS TO BE SOLD
SAN FRANCISCO—Sutro baths, the largest of its kind in the world, and one of the famous landmarks of San Francisco, is to be sold at public auction on Nov. 20, says the Examiner.

PERMIT SOUGHT FOR UNIVERSAL MONEY ORDERS

Postmaster-General to Ask Congress for Authority—Change Would Enable Travelers to Cash Remittances Anywhere

RELIEF FOR BANKS

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Burleson is planning to ask Congress for legislation authorizing his department to issue money orders payable at any post-office in the United States. At present the office of payment must be designated on the face of the order. It was at first thought that the change could be made at the discretion of the postoffice officials, but an advance opinion by the comptroller of the currency is that an act of Congress will first be necessary.

"Demand for this change comes principally from two sources," said Charles K. Matthews, chairman of the department committee having the matter in charge, "the traveling public and the banks. Commercial travelers, theatrical folk and others who spend a great deal of time on the road find it inconvenient to have to cash money orders at designated post offices and would be much accommodated by a universal system. The banks, especially in large cities like New York and Chicago, where great numbers of money orders are deposited and cashed by customers, are put to considerable trouble and expense in collecting them at the designated paying offices and would appreciate being able to cash the orders locally. Usually money orders can be collected by banks through their correspondent banks in the cities and towns designated on the orders, but frequently there is no bank in the designated town, in which case the bank receiving the order must send it to Washington for collection and have the money sent back, thereby incurring some expense."

STORE NEWS

A report of the bank of the Filene Co-operative Association states that there are over 1100 depositors among the employees of the store, and over \$70,000 on deposit, as a result of saving from week to week. Interest is paid at the rate of 5 per cent annually.

Miss E. V. MacNeil of the main office of the Gilchrist Company succeeds Miss Natalie Crocker, who recently resigned as bookkeeper for the house furnishing department.

A group of junior employees who have been admitted to the store of C. F. Hovey & Co., include John Moehan, Mary Hagan, Gertrude Wellington and Clayton Tracy.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include, Miss J. L. McClusky and F. C. Kamball of the Jordan Marsh Company, H. Levy and Mr. Silberman of the William Filene's Sons Company, and P. D. Slocum of the R. H. White Company.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Considerable controversy is going on in this city as to whether or not the people want the early Saturday night closing. Most of the men's clothing stores continue to remain open until 10 o'clock but a majority of the women's furnishing stores have adopted the 6 o'clock closing.

An effort is made to reorganize the retail clerks union which was started last spring, but meetings were discontinued after the organizer left the city. It is said that the organization of the clerks resulted in the early Saturday closing of the stores and it is hoped that if the interest is revived they may gain many additional benefits.

ENGINEERS' VOTE IS BEING COUNTED

NEW HAVEN, Mass.—Officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers declined to discuss Governor Foss' letter. Assistant Grand Chief L. L. Griffing is counting the strike ballots that have been taken on the New Haven system in the past few days. It was said, unofficially, that the men will vote to strike.

Both Mr. Griffing and Mr. Evans declare that there is no danger of an immediate strike. If the men vote to strike, the next step will be to arrange for further conferences with the railroad officials in another endeavor to satisfactorily adjust the differences.

SALARY INCREASES URGED

NEW YORK—John J. Murphy, tenement house commissioner, recommends many salary increases in his office through the budget filed with the board of estimate and now under consideration by the budget committee. It amounts to \$795,490.50 in all.

MISS SEARS PAYS FINE
SALEM, Mass.—Miss Eleonora Sears, paid a fine of \$25 in the Salem court today for operating Harold Vanderbilt's automobile without a Massachusetts license.

Governor Foss Forbids Railroad Employees to Strike

He Tells Officials of Engineers and Firemen's Unions That Dispute With New Haven Cannot Be Settled That Way

SENIORITY IS POINT

That he will call the Legislature to meet in extra session and ask it to pass a law prohibiting strikes of railroad employees in Massachusetts, Governor Foss announced, referring to the vote of the locomotive engineers and firemen of the New Haven railroad to strike if necessary to enforce the senior rule in promotions.

The Governor made this statement public in a letter he wrote last night to L. C. Griffing, assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and P. J. McNamara, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, who are members of a railroad men's committee named to fix a time for a strike, if one is authorized by vote of engineers and firemen.

"Your controversy," writes the Governor to the railroad employees, "will really be with the people of New England, whose safety is endangered by the rule of seniority and whose business will be injured by the proposed strike."

"As Governor of the commonwealth I am bound to take such action as I can to prevent such a public calamity."

"Promotion and the assignment of duties according to seniority without regard to fitness lower the efficiency of the labor force, make it impossible for the railroad to maintain discipline and impair the ability of the railroad to serve the public."

"The people of the commonwealth are especially interested in the question because the matter is one that affects the safety of the traveling public. Something more than the selfish advantage of either the railroad or its employees is involved, since nothing less than the safety of life and limb is at stake."

"The real issue is not between the railroad and its employees, but between the employees and the people of this commonwealth."

"Under these circumstances it is my duty to say to you that if you inaugurate a strike upon this issue you will place your organizations in an indefensible position and will array against you the people of Massachusetts and the other New England states."

"If this strike is declared it will become my duty to take such measures as are within my power to protect the people of this commonwealth. To that end, if the strike is called, I shall ask the council to join me in summoning a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of enacting laws which, after providing effective remedies for all grievances of employees, shall absolutely prohibit strikes of railroad operatives employed within the commonwealth."

ONTARIO CITIES FAVOR CENTRAL POWER BOARD

Officials Unite in Asking the Government to Vest Jurisdiction of Waterways in Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission

ECONOMIES ARGUED

TORONTO, Ont.—Mayors and aldermen of the province gathered in the city hall at a recent meeting of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association, unanimously adopted a resolution to request the Dominion government to vest jurisdiction of the water powers in the province in the hydro-electric power commission of Ontario. The resolution, moved by Philip Pocock, chairman of the London hydro-electric system, and seconded by Mayor Carter of Guelph, follows:

"In view of the comprehensive schemes outlined by the Dominion government for the creation and improvement of waterways in connection with the St. Lawrence river, Welland canal, French river, Sault Ste. Marie, Trent, Ottawa and others, involving a large expenditure of public money, and in view of the extensive power developments which are possible in consequence thereof, also in view of the rapidly increasing power requirements of the province be it resolved that this association request the Dominion government to put all such water powers under the jurisdiction of the hydro-electric power commission of Ontario, to be developed by them for the use of the municipalities of the province for the benefit of the people."

Mayor Bradburn of Peterborough, says the Globe, affirmed that his municipality well knew the financial saving possible in dealing through the hydro-electric commission and said: "We will do well to appoint a general purchasing agent, and let this agent be the hydro-electric commission."

In moving the resolution Mr. Pocock said that he took such action to forestall the development of the water powers by private corporations before the people have opportunity to express any wish to control them for themselves. The Hon. Adam Beck declared that such a commission as proposed would bring about uniform prices.

SAVINGS BANKS TREASURERS ARE HOLDING MEETING

State Club Goes to Worcester for Work, Recreation and Dinner at Worcester Tonight

Treasurers of the savings banks in the cities and towns of this state are in Worcester today to attend a meeting of the Massachusetts Savings Banks Treasurers' Club at the invitation of the Worcester members. The dinner tonight will be held in the new Hotel Bancroft.

The afternoon is to be spent at the Tatnuck Country Club by those who desire to come early and play golf or other sports. The meetings are usually held in Boston, but the Worcester committee, of which Frederick B. Washburn of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank is chairman, urged their attendance.

Charles S. Norris, treasurer of the Home Savings bank of this city, is president, and Walter A. Lambert, treasurer of the Brighton Five Cents Savings bank, is secretary of the club. Harry P. Gifford, assistant treasurer of the Salem Five Cents Savings bank, and editor of the bulletin issued by the club, will read the current number at the evening meeting. The members who are not already enrolled in the American Bankers' Association will be urged by President Norris to join that organization.

MANY GERMANS OF STATE GOING

ST. LOUIS.—At the national celebration in St. Louis Oct. 11, inclusive of the centennial of the German war of liberation, Massachusetts will be represented.

The Massachusetts Germans expected to participate actively in the celebration include Adolph Wittmann of Clinton, who besides being the president of the Massachusetts German-American Alliance, is the Massachusetts member of the executive board of the National German-American Alliance and state secretary of the German-American Alliance; Arno Schied, also of Clinton, secretary of the state organization, and Martin Moeckel of Malden.

COMPANY TO PAY WATER EXTENDING

LOS ANGELES.—Judge Wood has ruled that private water companies must pay the cost of extending service and placing meters for new patrons. This was his decision in the recent test case brought in the superior court by C. E. Stridler against the San Gabriel Valley Water Company.

Mr. Stridler sued for a writ of mandate to compel the company to make the connections without cost to him for lateral or meter connections. He was victorious on all points, says the Express.

LAWRENCE SEEKS TO PURCHASE LAND

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Believing that strips of land on the Spicket river and belonging to the Essex Company, will be needed for city development, Mayor Scanlon and Alderman Hannagan conferred yesterday with Treasurer Prescott of the company relative to purchasing the land. The mayor would not state the price desired. The project will be acted upon at the next meeting of the city council.

PORT IMPROVEMENT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AT ARANSAS PASS

ARANSAS PASS, Tex.—Government work on the harbor here has been augmented by the recent arrival of a dredge sent by the engineering department of the army to help in the work of deepening the channel. The whole work at this place, which has been spread over a space of years, has several more years to run before it can be completed.

The work is pursued under the continuous appropriation and by authority of the rivers and harbors act of March 4, 1913. Specifications are being prepared for the extension and repair of jetties and dredging portions of Aransas harbor to 25 feet.

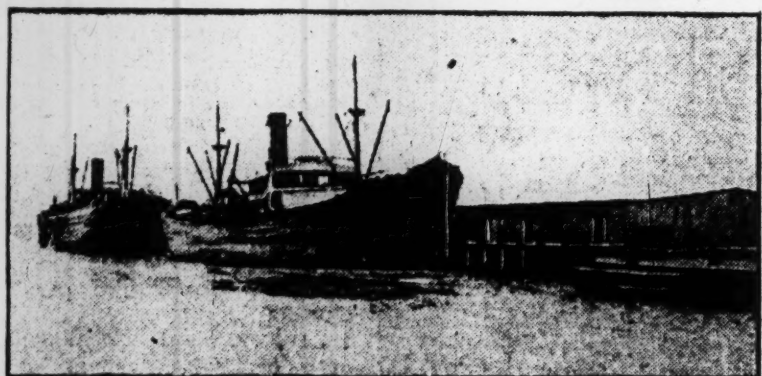
The immediate work has to do with Harbor Island and Aransas Pass, where specifications call for extension and repair of the jetties and for dredging a portion of the harbor to 25 feet as provided by the same act.

At Aransas Pass for improvements \$200,000 is available the present year out of a total appropriation of \$2,325,000 allotted by Congress. The port was opened for commerce last September. It is one of the southernmost seaports of the United States, and there is no other port for 400 miles south until Tampico, Mexico, is reached.

Nearly 1,000,000 square miles of fertile territory is directly contiguous to the port. About five miles from the city limits begins the great Taft ranch of 80,000 acres. The King ranch, also a cotton territory, is less than 50 miles distant.

San Antonio is 150 miles away from Aransas Pass. The San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf railroad and the Artesian Well railroad are planning extensions to the city. An interurban line is also contemplated along the coast through Ingleside and Portland to Corpus Christi.

Besides its commercial advantages Aransas Pass is ideally situated for resort purposes. There is perhaps no better bathing along the southern Atlantic coast. Now that the government is beginning port improvement in earnest in that quarter it is expected that she place will be heard from more frequently.



Steamships lying at wharf in Aransas Pass harbor, Texas

MANY QUESTIONS LEFT TO VOTERS IN NOVEMBER

GARDINER, Me.—A petition was presented yesterday to the members of the commission government, signed by H. B. and C. C. Lawrence, P. A. Smith, F. H. Fogg, C. M. McManus, Robert Lawton, A. B. Crossman, Henry H. Sawyer, Wallace Tarbox, C. S. Harris, W. Norris Potter, C. A. Phillips and J. E. Potter. They ask that the questions be submitted to the voters at the November election.

Some of the questions are: Whether the city shall expend \$50,000 for a new high school building and \$25,000 in repairing the school building used by the lower grades; whether the proposed new high school shall be located upon the site known as Deans Grove; whether the city shall continue to receive in its schools for instruction pupils from other towns or cities; whether the city shall expend \$50,000 for repairing the highways, and whether the city shall continue with the commission form of government.

MAINE HAS ITS ANNUAL FESTIVAL

BANGOR, Me.—The seventh annual eastern Maine musical festival opened in Bangor auditorium Thursday night. William B. Chapman of New York directed the festival chorus of about 500 voices, made up of 12 local choruses of eastern Maine and a 40-piece orchestra led by Pierre Henrotte.

It was Schumann-Heink night, the prima donna's numbers being Wagner's "Adriano Arias," from "Rienzi" and a group including Mendelssohn's "The Lord Is Mindful," Schubert's "The Erl King," "Arditis" and "The Bolero." She received prolonged ovations after each number and gave four encores.

DEDHAM SCHOOLS HAVE 2077 PUPILS

DEDHAM, Mass.—Roderick W. Hine, superintendent of the public schools reports enrolment completed.

At the high school there are 300, an increase over last year of 26; at the Ames 540, an increase of 53; at the Avery 397, an increase of 46; at the Oakdale 340, an increase of 9; at the Quincy 316, an increase of 16; at the Dexter 114, an increase of 8, and at the Dix 61, a decrease of 5. The number of pupils in all the schools is 2077, an increase of 153, or 7.9 per cent. The town has a committee at work planning for a new high school.

RUSSIA WILL ACCEPT MR. PINDELL

WASHINGTON.—In reply to an inquiry from the state department, the Russian government has signified that Henry M. Pindell, the Peoria (Ill.) editor, will be acceptable as American ambassador to Russia, to succeed Curtis Guild of Massachusetts, resigned.

TABLET TO GENERAL CURTIS

OGDENBURG, N. Y.—A bronze statue presented by the state as a memorial to Gen. N. M. Curtis, "the hero of Ft. Fisher," was unveiled here on Thursday by his daughter, Mrs. George Vilas of Evansville, Ill. The unveiling address was by Corporal Tanner.

WARRANT FOR LABOR MAN

Declaring that Caleb Howard, secretary of the I. W. W., violated the by-laws of Hopkinton during the recent strike a warrant has been issued for his arrest by the police of Milford.

G. D. CUSHING SAYS MR. FOSS HAS HIS AID

Speaker of House Indorses Governor's Message Forbidding Railroad Men to Strike — State's Executive Is Pleased

COUNCILORS RETICENT

Grafton D. Cushing, Republican speaker of the House, today endorsed Governor Foss' stand on the proposed New Haven strike, emphasizing his indorsement with the assertion that the Governor's position was "most excellent." He declared that he approved of the proposal that a special session of the Legislature be called if necessary to prevent the strike and promised cooperation in the event of the extra session being necessary.

The Governor and his council are attending the Brockton fair, and it was considered likely that since they were together they would consider the New Haven strike problem and earlier recommendation that the legality of the public service commission decision on the New Haven bond issue be referred to the supreme court.

Governor Foss was pleased today at the wide attention which his message to the New Haven engineers and firemen has attracted. His declaration that he will call an extra session of the Legislature if necessary to prevent a strike has met with general favor, he declared.

"What comment has been made to me, either in person or over the telephone," said the Governor, "has been very favorable. I think every one agrees that the situation is serious."

The members of his council are inclined to await developments before assuming any definite attitude in the matter.

"Such a situation as the Governor describes is possible, but not probable," said Councilor Edward D. Collins of Boston. "It is always best to wait until the fire breaks out before calling the fire apparatus."

Councilor G. Frederick Simpson of Newton said: "I should prefer not to commit myself at the present time. I am not in sympathy with much the Governor has written, but I don't care to say anything about this problem just now."

"I'd want to think it over before saying anything," said Councilor Guy A. Ham of Dorchester. "I haven't considered the Governor's statement carefully enough at this time to warrant a statement."

Commenting on the Governor's statement James T. Moriarty, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, declared the executive was wrong in the position he takes on the situation. He said the issue is between the road and its employees and the people of the state are not involved. When they do become involved, he said, there will be time enough for the Governor to act. Mr. Moriarty agreed with the engineers that seniority and not merit absolutely should be taken into consideration.

Martin T. Joyce, secretary of the state branch of the A. F. of L., said the Governor had no right to "butt in" until the vote of the engineers had been announced. By the Governor taking a hand in the controversy at this time, he said, shows that he is ready to announce himself as a candidate for a fourth term, and to run as an Independent. Competence and seniority are what the engineers are seeking, he continued, and these things should count and not merit alone.

POLICE PARADE IN PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Potter, Mayor Gainer, the police commissioners and members of the city government have been invited to review the annual parade of the Providence police department this afternoon at 2:30 at the Dexter training ground.

Prior to the parade a review will be held, in which, it is expected, 200 men will participate.

Supt. John A. Murray will head the line, with Lieut. William E. McManus as adjutant. They will be preceded by a squad of skirmishers under command of Sergt. Linehar of headquarters.

The traffic squad, commanded by Lieut. William S. Kent, will come next. There will be 13 companies in the line. The patrol wagons from the different stations will bring up the rear.

SOLANO INLAND SEAPORT PLANNED

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—According to Jerome Newman, assistant engineer of the state harbor commission, the surveys of Solano inland seaport provide accommodations for 15 vessels drawing 12 feet of water at low tide and will enable seagoing lumber schooners with a cargo capacity of 300,000 feet, to load and discharge at Solano City. The approaching canal will be 125 feet wide, says the Republican.

IPSWICH CASES COME SOON

SALEM, Mass.—District Attorney Attwell has announced that he will take up the Ipswich cases arising from the strike last week by a week from next Monday.

WORCESTER CHORUS SINGS FRENCH WORK IN FESTIVAL

WORCESTER, Mass.—With Dr. Arthur Mees conducting and with Evan Williams, tenor, singing the principal solo part, the Worcester County Musical Association gave the first American performance of Gabriel Fierne's oratorio "St. Francis of Assisi," at Mechanics hall Thursday evening. An orchestra of Boston Symphony men played the accompanying music and a chorus of children assisted. The soprano role of Saint Clare was taken by Mrs. Marie Sundelius; the baritone role of Leon was taken by Reinald Werrenrath. Minor solo parts were sung by Miss Mary Jordan, Arthur Phillips and William Wheeler.

The new work was a test of versatility and power of sustained interpretation for the tenor soloist and of technical competency for the chorus. And the two tests were triumphantly met by Mr. Williams in the title role and by the singers of Dr. Mees in the unusual harmonies and

complicated rhythms of the modern four-voiced writing. Besides many pages of descriptive and dramatic recitative, the tenor has two magnificent arias to interpret.

The work is probably better calculated for a whiter toned and more mystically sentimental voice than that of Mr. Williams, for a voice such as French tenors are bringing to the American concert platform and such as is being affected by many a native tenor of the United States. But the soloist of this production of "St. Francis" conceded nothing to the aerial flimsy Parisian school of tenor singing, keeping the resonant, richly colored tone which is of his own country. And maintaining his own vocal character, he won rich applause.

Mr. Werrenrath sang a noble strain, as he always does, and Mme. Sundelius in her brief moments brought out the Gallic quality of Fierne's soprano line with sympathetic skill.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

As I take my pen, or to be exact my typewriter, in hand to begin to furnish you with some comments on the open championship of the United States I find myself inclined to put the word, Well! with a whole row of exclamation marks after it. I wonder how many people in this country found nothing more to say beyond this ejaculation for a few minutes when they realized what had happened. Talk about nine-day wonders! I do not suppose there was a person in America who would not have been surprised at an amateur at last winning the open title of the states, even if there had been no foreigners entered, but with Vardon, Ray, Reid and Teller competing, any mention of such a possibility would have been greeted with jeers. Yet sometimes the "impossible" does happen, and this is one of the times.

To Francis Ouimet we American golfers owe a great debt, first of all for his wonderful golf and his keeping the cup in the country, but most of all for his modest, sportsmanlike way in which he took his victory. A victory which, as he himself is the first to acknowledge, was a tremendous surprise to him as well as to the rest of the world. Better than any success or trophies is the reputation for sportsmanship and that is what every golfer values most for his country. And though the two famous Englishmen go back without the American cup yet they carry with them the hearty admiration and good wishes of every true-hearted American and I can well imagine that should Francis Ouimet ever need a friend in Great Britain he will find the two men he defeated at Brookline ready to stand by him in any way. If I were a young boy playing golf I could not ask for anything finer than to have Ray say: "It was no disgrace to lose to him," or Vardon's "He stood the strain like a man that he is." That is the kind of thing a young golfer can treasure up in his memory for ever.

Mind you in our jubilation we must not lose sight of what it meant to Vardon and Ray. Two of the greatest golfers the world has ever seen; to lose to a mere stripling, for so important an honor. There is much in J. H. Taylor's comment on the news. He himself won his first open championship of Great Britain at the age of 23, so he knows what it is like. He says that youth has a tremendous asset in that a boy has everything to win and nothing to lose, whereas men like Vardon and Ray carry on their shoulders the responsibility of greatness. "It is easier," says Taylor, "to make a golfing reputation than it is to maintain it."

When these two men spoke out their honest praise of their conqueror, those words written so recently about them by Max Behr flashed through my mind: "We know that your fame rests not on golf alone but on true greatness." No one who aspired to be a sportsman fails to take a defeat with a smile. Yet they did so much more than that, and it must have come as a big surprise to them as to the gallery, or Ouimet himself. It is indeed true that they carry back something with them which was well worth while to come to get, even though it may not be in the tangible form of a cup. Their fame as golfers is not diminished one whit, and their visit will have an inspiring effect on the game and its players in this country that I hope will never die out. Bravo! Vardon, and Bravo! Ray, the truly great men are always modest and always the first to admire ability in others.

As for Francis Ouimet I have in front of me what I wrote about him after the amateur. "Outside of the fine showing of Anderson, to my mind the best man after the champion and the medalist was

F. Ouimet, the young Massachusetts champion. He showed, perhaps, the greatest ability in both departments of the game, for he not only finished with just three strokes behind Evans in the qualifying round, but gave Travers a very hard battle in the first match. Here then is a player who is young and already able to come near the two best men in the country in either medal or match play. We shall hear more from Ouimet before long. Evidently he is to be considered in all sorts of competitions, which shows good golf and also perfect temperament." I do not often quote myself nor indulge in the luxury of saying, "I told you so," but in this case, perhaps I may be forgiven, and to the words, "the two best men in the country" I add with pleasure, "defeated two of the greatest golfers in the history of the game." Bravo! Ouimet. We are proud of your game, but prouder far of yourself. May you win even greater honors; but never lose that finest thing of all—your quiet modesty at the moment of triumph.

CHICAGO NIGHT SCHOOLS TO BE FOR AGRICULTURE

CHICAGO.—Instruction in agriculture and the domestic sciences will be popular courses at the evening schools to be opened here under the auspices of the school board, from reports received by school officials thus far, says the Record-Herald.

CITY CLUB HOLDS ITS ANNIVERSARY

With an attendance of fully 600, members of the Boston City Club last night observed the eighth anniversary of the club's establishment, with a concert in the auditorium of the clubhouse on Beacon street. Samuel J. Elder, president of the club, was the only speaker, the remainder of the program being given by the Boston Philharmonic orchestra, assisted by Albert H. Houghton, tenor soloist.

Mr. Elder traced the history of the club, telling how it began with 600 members, and has increased until there are now 4500 members and a waiting list of 600.

CANAL UNDAMAGED

PANAMA, C. Z.—Col. George W. Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the isthmian canal commission, has issued a statement that no damage was done by Wednesday night's earthquake to any part of the canal.

PATENTS ALMOST TOUCH RECORD WASHINGTON.—The annual patent report shows applications for patents totaled 67,980, next in record to 1912, when there were 69,236. During the year 38,754 patents were granted, and 5166 trade marks, 684 labels and 254 prints were registered.

COMMERCE TO LEAD SECONDARY EDUCATION HERE

Frank V. Thompson, Vocational Director, Tells of Plans Made for Business and Trade Study in Boston Schools

PRACTISE EMPHASIZED

According to Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, Boston, commercial is the big secondary education today.

To Mr. Thompson has been assigned the subject of industrial and commercial education in the Boston schools, and particular attention will be given to commercial education in Boston during the next year, Mr. Thompson says.

Emphasis in both these lines of education upon the practical experience of the pupil in the actual business or trade, has been placed for several years in the High School of Commerce in Boston and was instituted in the salesmanship classes at the girls' high school and the Dorchester high a year ago, and in the shop course at the Hyde Park high school last spring. At the High School of Commerce boys are expected to work in some business establishment during a whole or a part of their vacations and at certain seasons of the year are assigned to special jobs among commercial houses.

At the Dorchester and girls' high schools pupils in salesmanship classes are placed in stores on Saturdays, some afternoons and at special times and seasons.

The shop course at the Hyde Park high school is developed on an even broader plan. During the second, third and fourth years it is required that the student spend 2½ days of each week in some Hyde Park manufacturing establishment with the pay of an apprentice. A week is spent in such an establishment without pay.

This is the first introduction of the part-time plan in a Boston school. Two difficulties were encountered as to this sort of plan. One was with teachers who could not see the necessity for such arrangements, and the other was with employers who looked askance at the proposition. The attitude of both has changed so that now this is looked upon as an essential thing.

As indicating the importance of commercial instruction, Mr. Thomas states that of the 104,000 pupils in the public schools last year but 500 were receiving industrial education while 50 per cent of all high school pupils, or 6,500 were taking commercial courses. To be added to these were probably 3000 in private commercial schools and 4000 in the public evening schools making a total of nearly 16,000 students in commercial courses against a few hundred taking industrial instruction. The public schools last year spent \$50,000 for industrial instruction and \$700,000 in giving commercial instruction.

The state board of education has appointed three men—Mr. Thompson, Maynard Maxim, in charge of the commercial department of the Newton Technical high school, and Mr. Gaylord, in charge of commercial work in the schools of Beverly—to make a study of vocational instruction, and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston has agreed to make an investigation of commercial conditions affecting women in the state as a basis for future commercial instruction in the schools.

CANADA TO TAKE UP FREE GRAIN

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian cabinet is expected to take up the question of admitting grain from the United States free of duty at the session of Parliament, which opens early in January, C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, announced at Lethbridge, Alberta. Board of trade and grain growers associations in Canada have been calling on the government for immediate action on this question.

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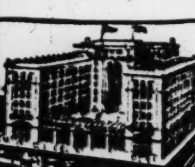
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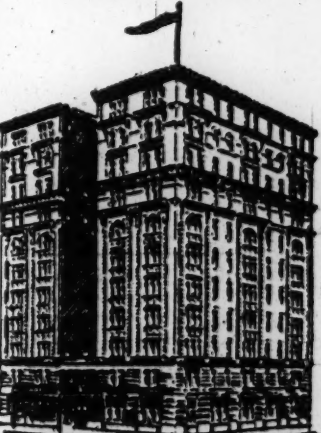


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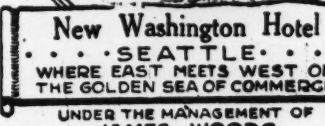


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TARIFF: per day—\$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100, \$101, \$102, \$103, \$104, \$105, \$106, \$107, \$108, \$109, \$110, \$111, \$112, \$113, \$114, \$115, \$116, \$117, \$118, \$119, \$120, \$121, \$122, \$123, \$124, \$125, \$126, \$127, \$128, \$129, \$130, \$131, \$132, \$133, \$134, \$135, \$136, \$137, \$138, \$139, \$140, \$141, \$142, \$143, \$144, \$145, \$146, \$147, \$148, \$149, \$150, \$151, \$152, \$153, \$154, \$155, \$156, \$157, 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PENAL SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS TO BE TALKED

American Prison Association Will Meet in Indianapolis from Oct. 11 to 16 to Discuss a Wide Range of Subjects

GOVERNORS INVITED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Improvement of the laws in relation to public offenses and offenders, the betterment of the penal, correctional and reformatory institutions throughout the country and the providing of suitable and remunerative employment for discharged prisoners are among the topics to be discussed at the annual meeting of the American Prison Association, Oct. 11 to 16. One of the features of the gathering will be a discussion of the "Governor and the State's Penal Institution" in which all Governors will be invited to participate.

One of the most active workers in connection with the convention is Joseph P. Byers, commissioner of charities and corrections of New Jersey and general secretary of the association.

The sessions will open on the evening of Oct. 11 with addresses of welcome by Gov. M. Ralston, Mayor Samuel L. Shank and Charles W. Fairbanks, chairman of the local committee. A response will be given by Dr. J. T. Gilmour of Toronto. James A. Leonard of Mansfield, O., will deliver the annual address and a speech will be made by Demarchus C. Brown, member of the Indiana board of state charities. Governor Ralston will tender an informal reception to the executive parlors of the State House.

On the morning of Oct. 12 the annual sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Owen Davies Odell in the Second Presbyterian church and in the afternoon there will be a mass meeting with addresses by Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, director of the federal children's bureau of Washington; Prof. Charles R. Henderson of Chicago, the Rev. Samuel G. Smith of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth of New York city.

The report of the standing committee on prison discipline will be made on the morning of Oct. 13 by J. C. Sanders of Ft. Madison, Ia., chairman of committee, and the annual address of the president of the Warden's Association by C. S. Reed of St. Cloud, Minn. At the afternoon session the subject of the "Governor and the State's Penal System" will be taken up. The discussion will be opened by Governors Eberhart of Minnesota and Ralston of Indiana. Addresses will be delivered by Vice-President Marshall and Governor James M. Cox of Ohio. In the evening there will be a report on "County Jails, Lockups and Police Stations" by Gov. Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts; "What Ontario is Doing with Her Prisons and Prisoners" by W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary of the province of Ontario, Canada; and "Child Labor and Crime" by the Rev. A. J. McKelway, secretary for the southern states of the national child labor committee of Washington.

On Oct. 14 the speakers will be the Rev. H. C. McHenry of Philadelphia; A. C. Hill of Albany, N. Y.; Bert E. Merriam of Rahway, N. J.; the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows of Chicago; Arch-Deacon B. M. Spurr of Mountville, W. Va.; Judge James A. Collins of Indianapolis, Ind.; and W. H. Whitaker of Occoquan, Va. Sessions to be held Oct. 15 will have among their speakers the following: Mrs. D. A. O'Sullivan, Andrea Merce of Toronto; W. H. Berry of Indianapolis, Ia.; R. B. Chadwick of Edmonton, Canada; Dr. R. B. von Kleinsmid of Jeffersonville; Ralph E. Smith of Merrill, Wis.; Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth of New York city; Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder of Sherborn, Mass.; Hastings H. Hart of New York city; Harry V. Osborne of Newark, N. J.; and John L. Whitman of Chicago.

The convention will conclude with three sessions on Oct. 16 at which the speakers will include: Dr. William Healy of Chicago; Dr. Daniel Pheasant of Kingston, Canada; Miss Elizabeth S. Kite of Vineland, N. J.; John Koren of Boston, Mass.; F. A. Whittier of Stillwater, Minn.; T. F. Carver of Topeka, Kan.; Orlando F. Lewis of New York city; Warren W. Foster and Louis Marshall of New York city and Nathan William McCheaney of Chicago.

An exhibit of Indiana state and local institutions and associations will be opened Oct. 11 at the State House.

OLD LANDMARK IS TORN DOWN

PORTLAND, Ore.—The old roller mill building, one of the historic landmarks of the city, is being torn down by workmen and as soon as the ground can be cleared one or two residences will be erected on the site. This building was originally built for a school, being the second school building used in the city. The first and second floors were used for the public schools while the third was the home of the Masonic lodge, says the Oregonian, under date of Harrisburg, Ore.

When no longer suitable for educational purposes the structure was moved across the street and a flouring mill installed. For several years past the building has been used as a warehouse.

FATHERS DAY IS PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—Representative Moore of Pennsylvania introduced in the House on Thursday a resolution designating the first Sunday in June as fathers day with the rose as its emblem.

SUCCESSFUL FARMS AND QUIET HOMES TYPIFY RUSHVILLE, IND.



View of Rushville business section showing street lamps

RUSHVILLE, Ind.—This quiet, residence town, located midway between Indianapolis, Ind., and Cincinnati, O., has a population of 5000 to 6000 persons. Situated as it is in the midst of a very fertile, prosperous section, equally successful in grain production and mixed farming, Rushville enjoys her share of the era's prosperity, a large part of her population being made up of the retired farmer class. There are an unusually large number of families here living in rural luxury from the farms, which are worked by some one on shares, the owner having accumulated enough to have surcease from active farm duties and possessing clear and unencumbered title to the place. Rushville is well laid out, with wide streets and especially beautiful shade trees, the nature and arrangement of which have achieved considerable note. An attractive feature in the business center is furnished by the street lamps and the lighting system.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.—San Francisco's plan to turn the Hetch Hetchy valley into a reservoir has been approved by the lower House of Congress. Nature lovers will be sorry to see the wonders of the valley destroyed, but it is, after all, such an important thing! A valley with some wonderful trees and waterfalls in it is to be converted into a lake of pure water. The valley is remote from the great centers of population in a country where scenes of the greatest beauty abound. Compare the conversion of the Hetch Hetchy valley into a lake with the destruction of beauty wrought by a trade in almost every city in the land. Hundreds of miles of waterfront on rivers, lakes and seas have been made ugly and inaccessible by railroad yards, wharves and factory plants. Hundreds of thousands of city dwellers are suffering a sort of aesthetic starvation because industry has destroyed every vestige of natural beauty within their reach. If the good people who are putting so much energy into their defense of Hetch Hetchy would undertake the rescue and restoration of natural beauty around the great cities of this country their efforts would yield returns a thousandfold greater.

DENVER REPUBLICAN.—The movement on the part of 60 manufacturing plants of this country to go after foreign trade by getting into actual touch with the consumer all over the world is a big step in the right direction. Representatives of these establishments are to carry sample goods with them on a two-year trip, to include South Africa, India, the Straits settlements, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, China, Japan, Hawaii, Central America and the countries of South America. . . . It is expected that those who take part in this world tour for the expansion of our trade will do more than sell goods. A principal part of their duty will be to study local conditions and talk with dealers who know the native trade. If the goods shown are not the kind wanted, it will be the business of the representatives to find out just what is needed. The great expansion of German exports has been in part due to the tactful way in which manufacturers of that country have catered to the special tastes of customers in various parts of the globe. American goods are making their way because they are the best and the cheapest and not because they have ever been systematically pushed in foreign countries. This move is one that has long been needed. It should be the beginning of an era of expansion in foreign trade such as this nation has not yet known. In connection with this awakening on the part of manufacturers may be mentioned

the announcement that several lines are preparing to build fleets of vessels for coast trade to be used after the Panama canal is in operation. . . . It would be a fitting opening of the great canal if that event were to inaugurate the new birth of a navy of peace destined to carry our own goods in ships flying the Stars and Stripes.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.—Work is to begin within a few days in the city of Washington which will be of general American interest. Congress has acquired 12 city squares for the purpose of opening a 35-acre park extending from the Capitol grounds to the union railway station. The improvement will be virtually an extension of the beautiful Capitol grounds to the station plaza. Visitors to the national capital will recall the dozens of rather neglected residences and blocks which first greet them as they leave the railway terminal. The stranger's first impression of a really attractive city is thus unfavorable—a dash of cold water on the enthusiasm he has worked up in advance. The present development is, of course, merely the working out of plans long since agreed upon. The station itself was designed and located with this 30-acre plaza in mind. The park is essential to the art plan of that section of Washington; without it the union station, magnificent as it is, would seem misplaced—a piece of art lost in a desert of neglect. It is of particular interest to Cleveland just now to make note of this Washington improvement. It appears that this city is to have a great new union station within a comparatively short time. It has been kept in mind from the first that Cleveland not only should have a fine station but that the building when completed should have an approach in keeping with its own grandeur. Hence from the first the station has been sketched at the foot of the mall, other monumental public buildings lending their presence to what promises to be a notable architectural group. What Congress with the funds of a nation in its coffers is doing for the national capital, the civic bodies of Cleveland are doing with their more limited resources. The result in each case will be a triumph for municipal art and patriotism.

CENTENNIAL FETE TO BE HELD BY NEW ALBANY, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The program for the centennial celebration to be held in this city beginning Sunday, Oct. 12, and closing Thursday, has been completed by the entertainment committee, says the News, under date of Albany, Ind.

Special services will be held in the churches Sunday morning and in the afternoon at Glenwood park an address will be made by Governor Ralston, who will be introduced by State Senator Evan B. Stotsenberg. A sacred concert by the united choirs of the city will precede the address. Monday morning at 4 o'clock cannon will be fired on the river front. A band concert will be given on the plaza at 10 o'clock and a reception for visitors and home comers will be held at the Elks' home at 10:30 o'clock by the women's auxiliary. At 1:30 o'clock at Scribner park an address of welcome will be made by N. A. Greene, the mayor, with response by J. H. Weathers. A history of the city will be read by George B. Cardwell, followed with an address by W. T. Durbin, former Governor. At 8 o'clock United States Senator Shively will make an address at the plaza, Representative M. C. Thornton introducing him. At 7:30 o'clock the women's auxiliary will hold a reception at the Y. M. C. A.

RURAL CHURCH MERGERS ADVISED

CLEVELAND.—Consolidation of country churches will be recommended to the state Sunday school association at Lima Oct. 7 to 9, by the recently completed church survey of the state, says the Plain Dealer under date of Columbus.

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INTERNATIONAL UNIFORM ROAD LAWS PROPOSED

Canadian Representative at Detroit Congress Advocates Commission to Codify Rules for All Provinces and States

OFFICERS ARE CHOSEN

DETROIT—Canadian official willing to cooperate with the United States in an endeavor to obtain uniform laws pertaining to road building, if the proposition meets the approval of Premier Borden, was declared at the American road congress here Thursday by A. W. Campbell, deputy minister of railways and canals for the Canadian government.

Mr. Campbell said that he would seek the premier's consent to the appointment of a committee to confer with a committee representing the American Highway Association and the American Bar Association to evolve a plan for uniform road laws.

"I realize that in Canada as well as throughout the United States we have 40 varieties of road laws for every province," said Mr. Campbell. "This tends to retard road work, and I heartily endorse any plan that would bring about practically the same laws for both the United States and Canada relative to good roads."

The good roads delegates heard papers by John N. Carlisle, chairman of the New York commission on highways; J. M. Lowe of Missouri, president of the National Old Trails Association, and N. P. Hull of Michigan, a leader in the National Grange.

Logan Waller Page of Washington was re-elected president, and J. E. Pennybaker of Washington was again chosen secretary. Other officers elected are: Field secretary, Charles P. Light of Wheeling, W. Va.; treasurer, Lee McCune of Washington; vice-president, W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway; directors, Alfred Noble, A. B. Fletcher, Joseph W. Jones and Charles W. Baker, all of New York; James S. Harlan of the interstate commerce commission; Roy D. Chapin of Detroit; L. E. Johnson, president of the Norfolk & Western railroad, and Thomas G. Norris of Arizona.

It is expected that the 1914 Good Roads congress will be held at Atlanta, and the Canadian delegation is working to secure the 1915 meeting for either Toronto or Ottawa.

CALIFORNIA WATER RESOURCES TESTED

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—The water resources of California are being investigated by the water-resources branch of the United States geological survey, in cooperation with the state and others, 911 gauging stations being maintained for determinations to be used in the design, construction and maintenance of water power plants and irrigation projects, in the selection of suitable water supplies for municipalities, problems of river regulation, land drainage, stream pollution, seepage, and water storage. Underground water studies are being carried on in the Sacramento Valley to determine the possibility of securing artesian flows, and in the Santa Clara valley, where there are already a large number of flowing wells and pumping plants, according to the Republican.

DETROIT TO BE WINTER QUARTERS

TOLEDO, O.—Nearly all the passenger boats that make runs between Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo will winter at Detroit this season, few of them remaining in the Toledo harbor, says the Times.

According to Harbor Master A. J. Page the names of the boats that will stay in the harbor during the winter will not be known until the latter part of next month, but the Pittsburgh Steamship Company will winter all of its boats in this harbor.

ILLINOIS CROSSING MEETING PLANNED

CHICAGO—The presidents of all steam and electric railroads in Illinois have been invited by Governor Dunne to meet with him and the state highway commission at Springfield Saturday to discuss ways to eliminate, if necessary, grade crossings where the highways cross the railroad tracks.

TROOPS ASKED IN COPPER STRIKE

LANSING, Mich.—Sheriff John Hepting of Keweenaw county has asked that state troops be sent to his assistance in connection with the copper miners' strike. Governor Ferris at once directed General Abbey, in command of the state forces at Calumet, to give the sheriff all the aid possible.

NEW AMBASSADOR OFF TO POST

CHICAGO—Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, who resigned from the University of Wisconsin to become ambassador to China, accompanied by his family, left Chicago on Tuesday from San Francisco.

BATTLE STILL ON AT SANTA ROSALIA IS LATEST REPORT

Rebels Under Villa and Other Leaders Holding the Town Against Big Force of Federals

EL PASO, Tex.—Latest reports say that the battle at Santa Rosalia, in which the rebels of Villa, Urbina and Chao are being attacked by 4000 federals in command of Gen. Francisco Castro, is still in progress.

The rebels are holding the town, but it is not known how many are engaged.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mex.—A filibustering expedition attempted to capture Piedras Negras from the American side of the Rio Grande Thursday. They were repulsed by the border patrol and the neutral guards placed in charge of the city yesterday after the constitutionalist evacuation.

COOKERY URGED BEFORE PIANO

WASHINGTON—Members of the House debated Thursday as to whether or not a girl should acquire a knowledge of cooking before she undertakes to school herself in music.

Representative Fess of Ohio, speaking in favor of the pending bill providing federal aid for vocational education, said girls ought to be schooled in household economy.

"You believe then that Sally ought to learn how to make biscuits before she takes lessons on the piano?" asked Mr. Baker.

"Precisely," replied Mr. Fess, and the bill went over without action.

NIGHT CLASSES STUDY CIVICS

MINNEAPOLIS—Studies on the new workmen's compensation law will be offered in connection with studies in civics in night school classes beginning Oct. 6, in 11 buildings in various parts of the city, says the Journal. T. W. Gilbert, supervisor of night schools, said the interest in civics last year among the foreigners who attended night schools led to the study of naturalization laws and forms, and he feels that there will be interest in the workmen's compensation act, and scores of other subjects when the classes are in operation.

An enrollment of 7000 this year is not unexpected, according to Supervisor Gilbert.

SALEM AUTO-BUS PROTESTS LICENSE

SALEM, Mass.—The right of the city council to exact a license from the proprietor of an auto-bus which runs between Salem and Peabody was raised by counsel for the bus owner at a hearing before the city council yesterday. He claimed that an auto-bus does not come under the classification of the "hackney carriage" ordinance.

No action was taken, pending a consultation with the city solicitor. The reason for refusing the license originally was because of the congested condition of traffic on Washington and Essex streets, where the bus made its Salem terminal.

NICARAGUA SOON TO SECURE LOAN

WASHINGTON—Negotiation of a loan of \$2,000,000 for the government of Nicaragua is expected to be announced soon.

The money will be advanced by the firm of Brown Brothers of New York, which is already interested in Nicaraguan finances. This money will be regarded as a temporary loan to meet the most urgent needs of the Nicaraguan government until further plans for the rehabilitation of Nicaraguan finances can be put into effect.

STATE TO MAKE CIRCUSES PARADE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Arkansas refuses to let circuses come into town unless there is a parade. The state has revived an old law which authorizes a heavy fine upon circuses and other amusement enterprises which advertise an attraction and do not produce it. The parade is taken for granted.

FIRST STEP IN PARK MAKING

Extensive planting of trees on Apple and Great Brewster islands in Boston harbor as the first step in their development as public parks is a recommendation just made by the street commissioners. The plan has the indorsement of Mayor Fitzgerald.

BID TO SET MAINE'S MAST

WASHINGTON—Frank J. Wagner of this city was the lowest bidder on Thursday for setting the mast of the battleship Maine in Arlington national cemetery. His bid of \$29,500 is for Stone mountain granite and white Georgia marble.

CLUB SEASON TO OPEN

CONCORD, Mass.—The ladies of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club will open their nineteenth annual club season in the town hall Monday afternoon, Oct. 13, with a reception to the new club president, Mrs. George Minot Baker.

DEFENSE GETS FURTHER TIME IN SULZER CASE

Court Also Rules That Decision on Arguments to Drop Five of Eight Articles Be Put Over Till Close of Testimony

RECONVENE MONDAY

ALBANY, N. Y.—By adjournment of the high court of impeachment until Monday afternoon, and rulings by President Cullen Thursday that motions going to the probative force of competent testimony must be left to the end of the case, counsel for Governor Sulzer believe they have obtained not only a technical and strategic advantage, but an advantage in the final vote.

Thursday Judge Cullen cut short arguments by the defense for dismissal of five of the eight articles of impeachment. In effect the presiding judge said that every bit of evidence the prosecution has set forth must be met by the other side and must be taken into account when the members of the court confront the final question, "Guilty or not guilty?"

Judge Herrick and his associates expected this. Apparently the ruling even pleased them. One of the group said: "It would have taken only a majority vote if the ruling had been submitted by Judge Cullen to the rest of the court, to beat us. Now there will be only one vote, and that the last one. In the minds of the judges at that time will be not only the matter of how the Governor has answered the charges and the question as to the validity of the charges themselves, but also as to the impeachability of the alleged offenses. And the required vote for conviction is two thirds, not a mere majority."

Thursday's debate on Austin G. Fox's motions to expunge some of the testimony and all the five impeachment articles not mentioned in a previous motion of the same sort was marked both by unexpected brevity and by the sharpest colloquy between the lawyers that the high court has heard.

Court had just opened when Isidor Kresel read his amende honorable to Broker Melville B. Fuller. The statement was:

"On behalf of the board of managers we desire to make the following statement with reference to an entry under date of Dec. 30, 1912, appearing in the blotter of Messrs. Harris & Fuller in connection with the account of the respondent, William Sulzer."

"Since Mr. Fuller testified counsel for the managers and experts employed by them have had submitted to them various books and papers of the firm of Harris & Fuller. A careful examination has been made of the same and of the entry in question and of corresponding entries referring to the same item and made in other books of Harris & Fuller. "From such examination the managers are convinced that the entry in the blotter was made in the regular course of business of the firm of Harris & Fuller on the thirtieth day of December, 1912, notwithstanding the difference in handwriting appearing in said entry and the position of the entry at the bottom of the page."

"The erasures appearing on the page in the blotter containing said entry have been satisfactorily explained as erasures of totals written in lead pencil in the regular course of bookkeeping before the entry in question was made on such page."

"The board of managers are glad to make this explanation publicly in order to remove any misconception that may have been created concerning the correctness of the entry by the request of counsel made to the court that the blotter in question be submitted for examination by experts."

YALE HAS A NET GAIN OF \$1,054,868 IN ITS MONEY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—George Farmlay Day, as treasurer of Yale University, in his annual report for the year ending June 30 last, shows total gifts and bequests to both income and principal of \$1,054,868.53 in funds.

For the university, considered as a teaching organization only, there is a deficit of \$19,224.97 for the year. This deficit is extinguished, however, says Mr. Day, by accumulated income available for such purposes in departmental accounts or special funds.

During the past year the Yale dining hall became self-supporting, in contrast with a deficit of \$3500 the year previous. The investments of the university total \$14,376,036.09, with an average yield of 5.01 per cent.

EASTERN ROADS CONCLUDE CASE

NEW YORK—The eastern railroads concluded on Thursday the direct presentation of their evidence offered to refute the testimony given on behalf of the 80,000 trainmen and conductors whose demand for increased wages is being arbitrated by the federal board appointed under the Newlands act.

TUNNEL WORK TO BE READVERTISED

NEW YORK—The board of estimate Thursday refused to concur in the action of the public service commission in granting to the Interborough the contract for the construction of the temporary work in the Steinway tunnel at a profit of 10 per cent on the actual cost, and adopted a report recommending that the work be let out on public bids.

Later in the day Chairman McCall said that the commission would advertise for bids as soon as possible, and it appears probable now that the tunnel route to Long Island City will be in operation about August next year.

OHIO TO GIVE ABOUT \$4000 FOR PERRY ESSAYS

TOLEDO, O.—As a closing chapter to the program of centennial celebrations of Commodore Perry's victory in the battle of Lake Erie, the Perry centennial commission at Cleveland announces that nearly \$4000 in cash prizes will be distributed among Ohio University, college and high school students for essays on subjects relating to that battle, says the Times.

The Ohio Legislature's appropriation for the centennial provided for the contest, and the plans were announced by the commission after a conference with State School Commissioner Fred W. Miller.

The contest will close November 15 when all papers must be in the hands of the contest editor of the commission.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S PLANS DESCRIBED

NEW YORK—Anthony Fiala, explorer, elected by Theodore Roosevelt to prepare the equipment and supplies for the former President's South American trip, announced some of the details of the itinerary through Brazil at his home in Brooklyn Thursday.

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Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 15 times, per line, 15c; 16 to 25 times, per line, 25c; 26 or more times, per line, 35c; more, 16 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 5 times, per line, 15c; 6 or more times, per line, 25c; more, 25 lines to the inch.

HOUSES TO LET

SOMERVILLE
11 minutes from Mill st., Boston: new 3-family 6 and 7 room house, steam heat, slate roof, all modern improvements; restricted neighborhood; upper suite rented for \$30 per month; lighted and open for inspection evenings. C. W. HODGSON, 22 Broadway; tel. Som. 1992-J.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRAND NEW SUITES
1135-37-39-1141 Commonwealth Avenue—Suits containing 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, kitchens and kitchenettes, beautifully finished; every possible modern improvement; large reception halls; A. B. C. elevator; steam heat; continuous hot water; janitor service; gas and electric lights, gas range; tile baths, porcelain plumbing; (swings, shades and screens); 15 min. to Park st. Apply to owners on premises days and evenings.

REYNOLDS CONSTRUCTION CO., Tel. Brighton 1006 M. Haymarket 204.

Riverbank Court

Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge
To lease suite of 2 rooms and bath, and one of 4 rooms and 2 baths, unfurnished. Apply at office of telephone Cambridge 2080.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON, D. C.

34 Acres, 16 Miles From the White House
Light loam, clay subsoil; 30 acres in virgin timber. Balance cleared; well watered; in splendid neighborhood. Price only \$4000. Terms to suit. My specialty is suburban and farm properties near Washington, D. C.

W. P. McDOWELL.

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS

SHOES
The Art of Being Best Dressed
Is to combine correct appearance with comfort. Every wearer of

WALK-OVERS

Goes his way content in the knowledge that the feet are fitted right. Comfort is not secured at the expense of style. Style and quality blend with fashion's demand, thus producing a perfect fitting, correct appearing shoe.

MEN \$3.50 to \$6.00 WOMEN

Walk-Over Shoe Co.
153 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

ACTION ON BILL TAKES JOBS OUT OF CIVIL SERVICE

WASHINGTON—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill has had added to it new provisions that would take practically all deputy United States marshals and deputy collectors of internal revenue out of the protection of the civil service.

This was done by the Senate committee on appropriations, which reported the measure back to the Senate Thursday. It provides that collectors of internal revenue and United States marshals shall have power to appoint any deputy, who is compelled to furnish a bond, and "shall have power to revoke the appointment of any subordinate officer or employee and appoint his successor at his discretion without regard" to the civil service laws or regulations.

The terms of office of the five circuit judges now serving on the United States commerce court, which would have ended at once under the provisions passed recently by the House, have been extended to Dec. 31 by the Senate appropriations committee in the report.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
ESTABLISHED decorating business wants associate, non-active, to finance contracts for half profits; best references. L. 9, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

LAWYERS
ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and counselor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

Chicago Merchants
may send Monitor advertising to
CHAS. M. VEZEY
750 People's Gas Bldg.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISING

PRINTERS
Calling Cards, Wedding and Business Announcements
Printed or engraved, Carlton Building, Main 1884.

CALVERT-HATCH CO.
CLEVELAND, O.

Cleveland Merchants
may send Monitor advertising to
Mason Bldg.

SOCIALISTS UNDER CONTEMPT CHARGE SECURE RELEASES

SEATTLE, Wash.—Twelve men and six women were Thursday sent to the county jail by Superior Court Judge John E. Humphries for contempt of court in defying him in his decisions against socialists.

Thorwald Siegfried, an attorney, applied to Judge Everett Smith for the release of Glenn Hoover, attorney for the Free Speech Defense League and former assistant attorney-general of Washington, and G. M. Hodgson, one of the signers of "resolutions of protest" against Judge Humphries' anti-socialist speaking injunctions and they were released on their own recognizance.

Each, a short time before, was sentenced to pay a \$100 fine for contempt, while in addition Hoover was "forever disbarred" by Judge Humphries and Hodgson was sent to jail for six months.

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WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES
INCORPORATED
FISH
TELEPHONE 1441 RICHMOND. NO. 125 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who know for the best quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM of the crop, the CREAM of the State. 25 to 28 lb. & M. PRODUCE MARKET. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

H. A. Hovey & Co.

32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
BOSTON
For 57 years we have supplied the most fastidious trade with the finest products of the dairy.
E. A. HARRIS, Proprietor

CHARLES W. SHARP

High Meats Cleanliness, Fancy Fruits
Grade, Provisions Quality and Value and Vegetables
Within a minute's walk of South Station. Tel. 177, FEDERAL ST., BOSTON

PORTER'S MARKET

FOR 45 YEARS THE "STORE OF QUALITY"
ALL GOOD THINGS TO EAT IN ALL SEASONS
"DELIVERIES"

ROBERT J. M. FYFE

SUCCESSOR TO SHARP & FYFE
132 Summer Street, Boston

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

ONE OF OUR NEW
2-Piece Petticoates
of softest chiffon taffeta. This petticoate opens at left front the whole length from belt to hem—opens like a coat; fastened whole length by snaps. We make every petticoate and knickerbockers that we sell and we sell them direct to YOU.

KNIGHT AND COMPANY

Makers of
PETTICOATES and KNICKERBOCKERS for well-gowned women.
7 Temple Place, Boston

Quimby's Louise Chocolates

1 lb. 25c; 1/2 lb. 15c; 1/4 lb. 8c. "WHOLESALE INSPIRE AND SWEETEN THE SWEET."

REAL ESTATE—LOUISIANA

FOR SALE, or trade for Dallas, Texas, property, beautiful 8-room modern house in garden district of New Orleans; price \$7500. Add. Owner, P. O. box 1008, Dallas, Texas.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE

6 45-TON SWITCHERS
6 55-TON ROAD ENGINES
1 36-TON ROAD ENGINE
All in thorough working condition. Chicago and Western Railway Co., 1325 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

HATTERS

WILLIAM H. HAND, Practical Hatter,
11 WABY ST., few doors south of Adams House. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned, pressed and retrimmed. Hats bandied and bound while you wait. Best work. Street door.

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN,
MAKER OF MEN'S CLOTHES
Full styles now ready for inspection. Unsurpassed facilities for altering, pressing and repairing. Ladies' and gentlemen's apparel. 65 Huntington Ave.

ROOMS

FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman, near Art Museum and South End. Tel. sta. 41; house facing Huntington; leave car at Reg. Bldg. and Huntington av. 15 Vancouver st.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE, 24 Auburn St.—Large front room on first floor; fireplace, bay window. With board. Also smaller rooms.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

LAWYERS
ELLIS A. RATES
Attorney and Counselor at Law
55 Liberty Street

New York Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to
WARREN C. KLEIN, 605 Metropolitan building.

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KNIGHT AND COMPANY

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION
OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

DRESSMAKER, long experience in making all work; experienced in dressmaking; all work well done. MRS. WILLIAM T. DRESSER, Tremont, MEX. OILERS, 28 Grove St., Boston.

DRESSMAKER wants work by day or week; New York experience. MRS. A. TORREY, 333 Huntington av., Suite 607, Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wants work by the day. M. B. CORNICK, 41 Adams St., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wants work by the day. Miss L. H. NEWELL, 388 Northampton st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER desires employment; experienced; references. Mrs. J. W. COMPTON private, high-grade work by the day. MRS. F. A. ROBERTS, 463 Mass. av. by the South End, Boston.

DRESSMAKER, competent, wishes employment; good dressing; fit and sew very well per day. MISS MAE LOVE, 6 Westbury av., Boston.

FOREIGN POSITION (\$-12 a week) wanted by young woman student, speaks English and French; references. For further particulars address: MISS A. LAMBERT, 106 Gainsboro st., suite 10, Boston.

FRENCH MAID wants situation as lady or child; good sewer and capable of travel; references. E. V. SICHEN, 1341 Appleton, Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or day work wanted by colored woman; home near Boston. DAVID, 131 Lenox st., suite 10, Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, a small distribution woman would like a place. MISS LAURENCE HARRIS, Kendall St., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or care desired. L. A. BROWN, 22 Camden st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, no cooking; thoroughly reliable young woman desired. Mrs. C. W. BELINGTON, Church st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted for trustworthy, reliable pay. ALBIRNKMAN, 25 Warren av., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or chambermaid; references; wages not too low; cook; best references; wages not too low. H. HILL, 745A Shawmut av., Boston.

GENERAL MAID OR HOUSEKEEPER Position wanted; references. ANN AGREST, 46 Walnut st., Boston.

GENERAL MAID-Neat, reliable color girl; domestic duties; references. MRS. CHESTER MAID, 2 Upham's Cor., Boston.

GENERAL MAID-Neat, reliable color girl; domestic duties; references. MRS. CHESTER MAID, 2 Upham's Cor., Boston.

GIRL (18), employed in Boston, would do housework during the day and afternoon for room and board. Elsie M. EUEN, Roxbury Crossing P. O., Mass.

GIRL (18); single; in WASINGWATER, in restaurant; no Sunday work. MRS. R. PAULDING, 600 Massachusetts av., Boston.

GOVERNESS, companion or mother helper; position desired by refined young woman; recent academy graduate; best references. K. KIRBY, Elm st., Concord, Mass.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL (colored) would do housework during the hours of afternoon. Back Bay District. DOROTHY M. TATUM, 19 Kenilworth St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER POSITION wanted trustworthy, capable woman, for busin people or olderly people. MRS. G. M. PHOENIX, 354 W. Malden, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-SEAMSTRESS wanted. Miss L. KIRBY, Elm st., Concord, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Thoroughly reliable Protestant woman wants situation. YENNIE, 104 Dorchester St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position desired by redne American woman in a small fam, preferably one adult. MRS. H. R. EIO, 104 Dorchester St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Young woman would like position in redne home; no objection to traveling. Mrs. Edna C. COVILL, BROWN, 102 Oliver st., Malden, Mass. Tel. Mal. 636-J.

HOUSEKEEPER ATTENDANT wanted. Mrs. H. H. HEPNER, situated at M. COLLAMORE, 388 Myrtle st., Arlington, Tel. 1026-B.

HOUSEKEEPER position desired by family in or near Boston. L. W. SICARD, 183 Grove st., E. Watertown, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, American, with girl, wants position in hotel or boarding house. L. E. LONG, P. O. box 45, Hampden Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, with child of 4, wants situation; oil charge preferred. Miss MARY ANN LYNN, 125 Koway St., 574 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion; situated in city; references; references; references; by middle-aged American woman trustworthy, neat, economical; comfortable; references; references; references; expected; wages \$5 to \$7 per week; references; please state particulars. MRS. NORTHAMPTON, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Maiden woman of

ed home. E. F. TRASK, The Hawthorn
anthrop. Beach, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman, well situated in small adult family; for change; references exchanged. MRS. MAJESKA, 12 WAWENZ, 19 Everett St., Malden.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position desired for a woman, 40 years of age, honest and agreeable, for business or older couple; excellent cook and manager; good references. Write to Mrs. M. J. WYLLIE, 21 Broadway St., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by a woman, 40 years of age, well situated in adult home where she will have entire charge of household; for change; references for would go light attending. MISS ALICE L. LILLIAN, 1000 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wants situation in family of two or three adults; no laundry; references. MRS. LILLIAN MAXWELL, 86 Hampden Circle, Wollaston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Educated middle-aged woman, Protestant woman desired for position with adult business people; neat, economical, reliable. \$3.50 weekly. CAROL ANN GARR, 116 Pembroke St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Cultured woman, 30 years of age, well situated in adult home, except position where one or more servants are kept; highest credentials. CLARKE, Heath St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK or care of apartment wanted by the day or week. MARGARET MUNRO, 67 Pembroke St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK or care of apartment wanted by the day or week. A woman, middle-aged woman; experienced; not over 40 years of age; from Rockland; reasonable wages. MADEL AIRBANKS, Rockland, Mass.

HOUSEWORK or chamberwork wanted by a colored girl; to go home nights. M. J. HAZEL, 1000 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted by experienced Canadian girl; Protestant; Dorchester, Mass. Write to Mrs. J. J. HAZEL, 1000 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

HOUSEWORK or care of apartment wanted by a woman, 30 years of age. HAZEL V. BIGGAR, Moody St., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEWORK, plain cooking or chamber work wanted by a woman, 30 years of age. UNION CARTER, 65 W. Lenox St., Boston.

INFANT'S ATTENDANT—Experience American woman desires position. Address: MRS. MACGREGOR, 433 Shawmut St., Boston.

LANDRUMS wants work to take home. MRS. EASTBURY, 22 Worcester St., Cambridge, Mass.

LANDRUMS wants work at home; a woman, 30 years of age, with 20 years' experience and deliver. MRS. F. THOMPSON, 365 Tremont St., Boston.

LANDRUMS, first class, would like to take home. MRS. LILLIAN L. FRANCES, 81 Morris, 5 Dillon St., Boston.

accomplish things;
they find work
and workers.

TRY ONE. FREE.

ADVERTISERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

CENTRAL CHICAGO, ILL.	CENTRAL PEORIA, ILL.	CENTRAL ST. JOSEPH, MO.	WESTERN SEATTLE, WASH.	WESTERN WALLA WALLA, WASH.	WESTERN PORTLAND, ORE. (Continued)	WESTERN PASADENA, CAL.
APPAREL FOR WOMEN-MILLINERY FIELD'S SHOP, 147 East 53d st. Phone Hyde Park 6162. ART CRAFT AND LEATHER Visit the Little Dutch Studio of NETTIE SPORR HANAUER 741 Fine Arts Building, Chicago for graduation, wedding and other gifts. ART-MILLER'S ART SHOP 4714 Lake Park ave. Expert service in framing and gilding. BOOKS -A new and complete, line, lesson books, quarterly covers, and cross and crown jewelry. HELEN C. LEO FRIDWOLD, formerly with Caroline M. Ruey, 116 So. Michigan ave. CLEANER -Gowns, rugs, gloves, curtains and linens. All men's apparel. Wm. Black, 630 Madison ave. Tel. H. P. 178. CORSETS -Corset Comfort, Economy, Style. Front and back lace. Perfect fitting. Brasieres. MME. COR- RINE, 424-430 Republic bldg., 200 S. State st., Chicago 4. Tel. H. P. 18. FLORIST AND DECORATOR-ANDREW MACADAMS, ferns, palms, flowering plants, birds and and Kimbark ave. Tel. H. P. 18. FURRIER-E. WAINWRIGHT 3037 Drexel bldg. Phone Drexel 1114. GIFT SHOP (KADE) Unusual selection of Hollyday Novelties, Hand wrought Jewelry, Metalware, Pottery and Baskets. Removed to 1316 E. 47th st. GOWN AND STYLISH SUITS \$50 and up- MADAME A. S. MADAME, 4721 North Clark st., 2nd floor. Tel. Lin. 5384. GROCERY AND DELICATESSEN -"Gem" veg- etables, smoked meats, N. P. Food Co., 4309 Indiana ave. Tel. Kenwood 3470. GROCERY AND MARKET-GARNER'S 7004 N. Clark st. 511 Rogers Park. Phone 511-3575. GROCERIES -Fruit and Vegetables. ALBERT WENDT, 1336 Foster ave. Phone Edgewater 6055. GROCERIES -"Service" quality, fair price, efficient delivery. Wm. Black, 142 E. 53d st., Tel. Hyde Park 635. HAIRDRESSING and manicuring shop COLEMAN, 4313 Indiana ave. Tel. Oak. 6886. Special attention to residence work. HAIRWAIR-CUTTING-TOOLS SHEPHERD HAIRWAIR-TOOLS 15 W. Van Buren st., near State. HATWARE-HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, HATWARE, 1411 E. 47th st., near L. C. R. HATS-RECENT HAT SHOP 4724 Dorchester ave. Old hats remodeled. Reasonable. Importers of Millinery, FRANK B. PARRISH Tel. Midway 1625. 6208 Lexington ave. LADIES SUITS AND GOWNS Best fitting and within reach of moderate income. THE TOWN OSCAR J. LEEN Suite 910, 218 E. Madison ave. Above McCullough Bookstore. LAUNDRY-PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122 Foster ave. Phone Edgewood 4209. A trial from you will be appreciated. LADIES-TAILOR AND IMPORTER M. BATT-Phone Hyde Park 2004 1507 E. 33rd Street MEN'S TAILOR-LOUIS THURINGER Best West Coast Tailor. 421-413 412-413 Hartford bldg., 8 S. Dearborn st. MILLINERY IMPORTERS MISS SIMPSON, MISS PUDDO Suite 801, Shago bldg., 11 S. Dearborn ave. MILLINERY-White Hat Shop Our preliminary showing of effective Fall styles now in progress. Suite 201, 110 S. Mich. ave. MILLINERY OF EXCLUSIVE DESIGN THE HAT SHOP, 110 S. Mich. ave. Telephone Oakland 1872. 1414 E. 47th st. MILLINERY-FRANCES VEAH 133 EAST 47TH STREET Individually in the latest style. MILLINERY-Moderate Prices FORA M. LUDOLPH 3408 Carroll ave. Kodak 1491 MILLINERY-DESIGNER 403 Kesner Bldg. Cen. 4405 PAINTING AND DECORATING-Otto F. HAIN, paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Clybourn st., Chicago 4. Phone 1660. PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FALES Tel. Mid. 2554. 6023 Jefferson Ave. PICTURES AND FRAMING-a specialty Arts and Crafts novelties, inexpensive, suitable for wedding, birthday and re- membrance gifts. FRANK J. HARRIS, 415 E. 118 S. Michigan ave. (Rand. 2017). PRINTERS-KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGS-DAY and night. Presswork and all good book- binding. 415 Plymouth court. Phone Harrison 754. All departments. SHOOPING -Shingle and prepared-OEO. A. KYLE, Established 1888. Chicago and all suburbs. Phone Graceland 3038. 738 Belmont ave. SHAMPOO 60c, hair dyed by hand; hair orders by mail giv. spec. atten. 1st floor, 6th floor, 6th floor. Tel. Cent. 3276. SHAMPOOING Martha Matheson, Harper's Method. BETHA F. FARQUHAR, 438 Marshall Field bldg. Tel. Priv. Ex. 1, Local 170. Shoes for Every Occasion SCHILLER, 1002 East 63rd COSTUMES -Our October Special Vel- vet Afternoon Gown, \$50. Charmeuse semi-evening gown, \$55. MORTON, MORTON, 111 S. Dearborn st., Chicago. One Park across street from Lake at "L". SUITS, COATS, FUR, FURNISHINGS SHOWING LATEST STYLES for Men, Women and Children. A line non- usually unsurpassed in Chicago. Upper floor and front and back. Price per piece unequalled values. All goods de- livered by guarantee. 6 MONTHS CHANGE ACCOUNT if not satisfied. 1002 East 63rd st. Bottle new "LOTUS" Perfume to those mentioning this ad. Our line of socks, neckties, handkerchiefs, etc. SHOWERS & CO., 32 S. Wabash ave. Chicago, 3rd floor. 27 years of Fair Dealing. TAILORS FOR MEN -Reasonable, Recom- mendable, Reliable-MATSON & CO., 1623 Madison st. Phone West 1755. TAILOR Ladies and gentlemen's clothing, repairing and pressing. W.L. TER J. CUR, 1409 E. 47th st., Chicago. TAILORING -Suits and overcoats, \$30 to \$60. T.H. MOORE & HARRINGTON Co., 1215 East 63d. Tel. H. P. 18. WATCH REPAIRING -High class work at reasonable prices. W. K. MURRAY, 470 Broadway. Tel. Edgewood 9200. OAK PARK, ILL. CLEANER AND DYER -High class cleaning, fur goods a specialty. A. W. ALEX, 8206 Madison st. Phone Austin 3684. MILLINERY STYLE SHOP is prepared to show fall and winter hats; popular prices. MRS. SOUTH, 110 Marion st. EVANSTON, ILL. GROCERIES-HENRY J. SUHR The Ir- reliable. Personal service, fair dealing, quality of goods the best, prompt de- livery. 924 Dicks Ave. Tel. H. P. 18. GIFT SHOP-ARKLEY The American girl. The lovely velvet and tiny hosiery. By mail \$5c, 75c, \$1.00. State color. Tel. Drexel 1114. HAND MADE JEWELRY and metal work designs and estimates submitted. THE TIE-O SHOP, 1570 Sherman ave. KODAKS YOU WILL BE SATISFIED BY paying the per roll for expert develop- ment of film. Get our prices on Print- ing and Enlarging. CAMERA SHOP, 614 Park st., Evanston, Ill. MILLINERY, LEADERS IN EXCLUSIVE STYLES-Best material and workman- ship. Inspection invited. M. McPHER- SON & CO., 610 Davis st. DR. A. C. PETERSON 119-121 S. Adams St., Second Floor. DEPARTMENT STORE SCHIPPER & BLOCK THE BIG WHITE STORE, Peoria, Ill. A retail business said to be three times the largest in the state, outside Chicago. Mail orders receive prompt attention. FURNITURE -High grade, solid mahog- any, Circassian walnut and celebrated Hickory furniture. HULACH MARSHALL & CO. 312 S. Jefferson st. Phone 1004. INSURANCE-HOWES & FAHNESTOCK Peoria Modern Agency. Phone 401. MILLINERY It is a pleasure to wear millinery that comes from ARSCOTT'S, 429 Main st. SHOES-HUBER'S Complete line of men's, women's, children's and footwear. 340 Fulton. Tel. 733. SHOES -If you want style, comfort and quality try WIND'S shoes, 319 South Adam st. TAILOR-JAMES HUXTABLE 101 S. Taylor-Wendell Telephone 1076 CHAMPAIGN, ILL. FLOWER SHOP J. E. YEATS, 41 Main st. 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FIXTURES -Lighting Fixtures						

... at noon Thursday.

Stocks Weak at Close London Dull

TRADERS ARE NOW MOVING CAUTIOUSLY

Wait for Further Developments Before Taking Aggressive Position on Either Side of the Securities Markets

HEAVY TONE PREVAILS

It takes a good guesser to foretell the course of the stock market from day to day with any degree of accuracy. For some time past prices have moved very erratically. Just now the market appears to be a waiting one. Traders are disposed to move slowly until some new incentive makes its appearance for either the buying or selling side of the market.

Stocks generally opened off this morning. During the early trading fluctuations were confined to the fractions for the most part and there was little feature.

Alaska Gold was moderately active and somewhat heavy on the local exchange. American Woolen preferred was in moderate request. Shattuck & Arizona advanced early.

Steel, after opening off 1/4 at 80 dropped under 59. Union Pacific opened off 1/4 at 158 1/2, and declined under 158. Reading was off 1/4 at the opening at 167 1/2, and receded a point further. Canadian Pacific was 1/4 lower at the opening at 233, and declined to 231 1/2 before midday.

The International Paper issues were particularly weak. The preferred was off 1/4 at the opening at 36, and declined 2 points further before midday. Pittsburgh Coal preferred was off 1/4 at the opening at 90 1/2, and before midday sold down to 89 1/2. Amalgamated Copper opened off 1/4 at 76 1/2 and dropped well under 76.

American Woolen preferred on the local exchange opened up 1/4 at 80 1/2, and advanced a point further. Shattuck & Arizona was up 1/4 at the opening at 30, improved to 30 1/2, and then sold off a point. Alaska Gold opened unchanged at 24 1/2, and declined to 23 1/2 during the first half of the session. Butte & Superior was weak. After opening off 1/4 at 36 1/2, it declined to 34 1/2 before midday.

Still further recessions occurred during the early afternoon followed by slight recoveries. At the beginning of the last hour stocks were just a little above the lowest and business was quiet.

DIVIDENDS

The Oklahoma Natural Gas Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 20.

The Seol Mining Company of Connecticut has declared a dividend for the half year of 25 per cent, payable Oct. 16. Merchants National Bank declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record today.

The usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 was declared on Green & Coates Passenger Railway, payable Oct. 7 to holders of record Sept. 30.

The Steel Company of Canada declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 15.

United States Rubber Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the common, 2 per cent on the preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the second preferred stock, all payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 15.

American Shipbuilding directors did not declare the quarterly preferred dividend due Oct. 15, because of the lack of a quorum, but probably will act at the annual meeting next Wednesday. Books close as usual Oct. 1.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged; London bears steady, unchanged, Oct. 9 1/2; Nov. 9 3/4; May 9 8 1/2.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Saturday; moderate to brisk northwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Cloudy tonight; Saturday fair; moderate to brisk northwest winds.

Except for a few scattered rains in the northeastern districts the weather was fair throughout the country. The eastern low pressure area was centered off the southern New England coast, with the barometer 29.40 at Nantucket. The western valley, where the lowest temperature was 25.56 at Moosehead. The temperature was generally higher in the West and upper Missouri valley and lower in the extreme Northwest, where the lowest was 26 degrees at Calgary. The New England range from 50 at Burlington to 64 at Nantucket.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

At 11 a.m. 56.12 noon 56.12
Average in Boston yesterday 61.1-64.4
IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a.m. today)

Albany 54 New York 54
Buffalo 54 Philadelphia 54
Chicago 54 Pittsburgh 54
Denver 52 Portland, Me. 54
Des Moines 52 San Francisco 54
Jacksonville 52 St. Louis 54
Kansas City 52 Washington 56
Nantucket 64

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise 5:30 a.m. 6:30 a.m.
Sun sets 5:22 6:22
Length of day 11:50
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS at 5:33 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 3/4	23 3/4
Am Ag Chem	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Ag Chem Co. pfd.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Amalgamated	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Can	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 3/4	33 3/4
Am Can pf.	95	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Car Fr.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Car Fr. pf.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am H. & L. pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Loco.	31 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Am Loco pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	100	100
Am Mfg.	66 1/2	66 1/2	65	65
Am Mfg. pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Sugar	110	110	110	110
Am T. & T.	128	128	128	128
Am Woolen pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am Woolen pf.	37	37	37	37
Am Woolen pf.	79	79	79	79
Am Woolen pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
At Coast Line	120 1/2	120 1/2	120	120
Baldwin Loco pf.	105	105	105	105
Beth Steel	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34
Beth Steel pf.	73	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Brooklyn R. T.	89	89	88 1/2	88 1/2
Brooklyn R. T. pf.	20	20	20	20
Cal Petrol pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	233	233	231 1/2	231 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Chl. & St. Paul	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Chl. & St. Paul pf.	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Chl. & St. Paul pf.	29	29	29	29
Chl. & St. Paul pf.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Chl. & St. Paul pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Col. Fuel	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Corn Prod.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Corn Prod. pf.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Del. & Lack.	400 1/2	400 1/2	400	400
Denver	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Denver pf.	33	33	33	33
Erie	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Erie pf.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Erie pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gen. Motor	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Gen. Motor pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Git Nor.	127 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Goodrich	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Harvester Corp.	107	107	107	107
Harvester Corp. pf.	111	111	111	111
Inspiration	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int. Paper	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Int. Paper pf.	36	36	34 1/2	34 1/2
Int. Met.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int. Met. pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Kan. & Texas	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kan. & Texas pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Kan. City Co.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Kresge Co.	82	82	82	82
Lehigh Valley	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Loose-Wiles Co.	34	34	34	34
Louis & Nash	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Mackay Co. pf.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Mex. Petrol	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Mex. Petrol pf.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
N. Y. & H. & H.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
N. Y. & H. & H. pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Nat. Biscuit	123	123	123	123
Nat. Lead	45	45	45	45
N. R. of M. 2d pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Nevada Con.	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
N. Y. Air Brake	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
N. Y. M. & H.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
N. Y. Central	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
N. Y. Central pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Ont. Silver	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Pennsylvania	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
People's Gas	127 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Pitts. Coal	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pitts. Coal pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Pressed Ste. Car pf.	90	90	90	90
Rail. Conv.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Reading	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Rep. I. & S.	21	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
Rep. I. & S. pf.	83	83	82 1/2	82 1/2
Rio Island pf.	23	23	23	23
Ry. & S.	26	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
Salt Lake City	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Seaboard	183	183	183	183
Seaboard pf.	121	121	121	121
Seaboard pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Southern Pac. etc.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Southern Ry.	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Southern Ry. pf.	80	80	80	80
St. L. & N. W.	24	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
St. L. & N. W. pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Tenn. Copper	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Third Ave.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Un. B. & P.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Un. B. & P. pf.	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Un. B. & P. pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Un. Express	49	49	49	49
U. S. Rubber	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U. S. Rubber pf.	50	50	50 1/2	50 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	108	108	107 1/2	107 1/2
Utah Copper	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Va. Car Chem.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Va. Car Chem. pf.	96	96	96	96
W. Fargo & Co.	88	88	88	88
W. Maryland	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Western Union	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
W. & L. 2d pf.	7	7	7	7
Westinghouse	69	69	69	69
Wit. Cent.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Woolworth	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

RUBBER BUSINESS HOLDS UP WELL

NEW YORK—Nicholas F. Brady and J. C. Brady, sons of the late Anthony N. Brady, were elected directors of United States Rubber Company, to succeed the late Frederick M. Shepard and Anthony N. Brady.

Colonel Colt, president of the corporation said: "The business of the company for the first eight months of 1913 is somewhat in excess of that for corresponding months of 1912; and notwithstanding a recent falling off in volume of sales, the indications are that for the entire year sales will reach, if not exceed, volume of business of the company."

"The profits of the year, so far, compare favorably with those of 1912."

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS

CHICAGO—Local September bank clearings were \$1,308,471,747, or an 8.43 per cent increase over a year ago, compared with an August increase of 0.90 per cent, and a nine months' average increase of 5.66 per cent.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange today lead was off 5 points, spelter off 10 points, while tin dropped 5. Quotations are: Lead 4.50@4.60, spelter 5.50@5.60, tin 40.50@41.

LONDON LACKS STABILITY AND PRICES DROOP

General Listlessness Prevails in Securities With Little Feature Noticeable—Demand for Canadian Pacific

AMERICANS ARE FIRM

LONDON—Markets unsettled, continental stock weak on heavy selling from Paris.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—There was no improvement in the final session and the late tone was flabby. Although the effect abroad of the higher bank rate here was to cause an easing in discounts gilt-edged investments remained heavy.

The condition of the investment market is shown by the return to the underwriters of 50 per cent of £900,000 Edmontan city loan.

Indian issues were depressed by the failure of the monsoon in northern India. Home rails continued flat and American Railway shares weakened on New York advices. Realizing took place in Canadian Pacific.

Financial credit troubles on account of the low prices of its commodities caused heaviness in Brazil issues.

De Beers left off 5-16 lower at 19 1/2. Rio Tinto dropped 1/2 to 78 1/2.

PARIS—A weak tone prevailed at the close of the bourse.

BERLIN—Bourse showed firmness at the end.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance	Decline
Amalgamated	76 1/2	75 1/2
Atchafalpa	104 1/2	104 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	125 1/2	125 1/2
Canadian Pacific	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	156 1/2	156 1/2
Chicago & North Western	105 1/2	105 1/2
St. Paul	105 1/2	105 1/2
St. Paul & Northern Pacific	105 1/2	105 1/2
Union Pacific	105 1/2	105 1/2
Wabash	4 1/2	4 1/2

EDISON COMPANY NEW STOCK ISSUE

At annual meeting of Edison Company of Boston, directors will recommend to stockholders that application be made to the Massachusetts board of gas and electric light commissioners for authority to issue 22,750 shares of new stock. This will be in the ratio of one new share for every eight shares held. The price at which the new shares will be offered for subscription will be considered by the directors later.

The last issue of new stock was made by the company about a year ago when 26,000 shares were offered to stockholders for subscription at \$21.5 a share in the ratio of one new share for each six shares held.

U. S. EXPRESS COMPANY'S YEAR

The report of the United States Express Company for the year ended June 30, 1913, shows a net income of \$232,038, against \$233,229 last year. The income account compares as follows:

	1912	1913
Gross revenue	\$21,620,710	\$20,818,981
Operating expenses	21,387,222	20,579,950
Operating deficiency	100,512	61,912
Other income	385,830	310,041
Total income	286,318	248,129
Minor deductions	24,280	25,262
Net income	262,038	222,867
Dividends	100,000	100,000
Surplus	162,038	122,867

*Includes express privilege debit, \$10,445.35; last year \$9,857.77 and taxes \$128,028, last year \$131,011. *Dividend.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)
Wheat—Open 110 1/2, High 110 3/4, Low 110 1/4, Close 110 1/2.
Dec. 1913 110 1/2, 110 3/4, 110 1/4, 110 1/2.
May 1914 110 1/2, 110 3/4, 110 1/4, 110 1/2.
Corn—Open 70 1/2, High 70 3/4, Low 70 1/4, Close 70 1/2.
Dec. 1913 70 1/2, 70 3/4, 70 1/4, 70 1/2.
May 1914 70 1/2, 70 3/4, 70 1/4, 70 1/2.
Oats—Open 21 1/2, High 21 3/4, Low 21 1/4, Close 21 1/2.
Dec. 1913 21 1/2, 21 3/4, 21 1/4, 21 1/2.
May 1914 21 1/2, 21 3/4, 21 1/4, 21 1/2.
Rye—Open 10 1/2, High 10 3/4, Low 10 1/4, Close 10 1/2.
Dec. 1913 10 1/2, 10 3/4, 10 1/4, 10 1/2.
May 1914 10 1/2, 10 3/4, 10 1/4, 10 1/2.
Barley—Open 30 1/2, High 30 3/4, Low 30 1/4, Close 30 1/2.
Dec. 1913 30 1/2, 30 3/4, 30 1/4, 30 1/2.
May 1914 30 1/2, 30 3/4, 30 1/4, 30 1/2.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1912	1913
Exchanges	\$27,238,467	\$32,835,179
Balances	1,137,333	2,047,427

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$1927.

LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS

PHILADELPHIA—Baldwin Locomotive Works has received orders for the following locomotives: One Mikado type for Cambria & Indiana railroad; one mogul type for Atlantic Northern railway; three six-coupled switchers for San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Late Financial and Investment News

LARGER PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM AT HIGHER PRICES

Output of United States Last Year Much Greater Than That of All Other Countries Combined—California Heads List in Amount of Increase

Action of United States government in the Standard Oil case did not unfavorably affect the petroleum industry in 1912. Output of petroleum in that year was larger than in 1911 and average price per barrel increased no less than 13 cents. Total value of product of the wells was \$163,802,354, an increase of 22.30 per cent over previous year.

Production of 1911 was equaled and passed in 1912 when total in barrels reached 222,113,218 (or 29,615,096 metric tons) compared with 220,449,391 barrels in 1911. Higher prices were the rule in 1912, except in California, and even in that state there was no considerable decline. Average price per barrel in 1912 was nearly 74 cents, as against nearly 61 in 1911.

In order to appreciate the magnitude of present oil production it should be noted that it required 24 years after the beginning of the industry in 1859 to produce as much oil as one year's present output; and the output of only the last 8 years equals all produced before. Output of the United States in 1912 was greater than that of all other countries by 72 per cent, being 63.25 per cent of the world's product.

The greatest increase in quantity was in California where the total advanced from 81,134,391 barrels to 86,460,767 barrels, a gain in that state alone of 5,316,376 barrels, or 6.55 per cent. Wyoming showed a remarkable gain from 166,695 barrels to 1,572,306 barrels, or 7.42 per cent, due to increased activity of the Mid-West Oil Company and the Wyoming Oil Fields Company. Operations in north Texas also more than offset the usual decline in the Gulf region and resulted in a significant gain for the state.

Total stocks of all crude oils aggregated 137,000,000 barrels at the beginning of 1912; by the close of the year this total had declined to 123,000,000 barrels, or a decrease of about 10 per cent.

Principal decline was in the fields east of the Rocky mountains. On Jan. 1, 1912, these stocks aggregated 94,000,000 barrels; they declined during the year to 79,000,000 barrels, or a decrease of about 16 per cent.

The total quantity (in barrels) and value of petroleum production by states in 1912 was as follows:

State	Quantity	Value
California	86,460,767	\$38,213,526
Colorado	2,500,000	1,000,000
Illinois	3,117,000	1,274,520
Indiana	1,000,000	400,000
Kansas	1,200,000	480,000
Kentucky	400,000	160,000
Louisiana	1,000,000	400,000
Michigan	1,000,000	400,000
Minnesota	1,000,000	400,000
Montana	1,000,000	400,000
Nebraska	1,000,000	400,000
Nevada	1,000,000	400,000
New Mexico	1,000,000	400,000
New York	1,000,000	400,000
North Dakota	1,000,000	400,000
Ohio	1,000,000	400,000
Oklahoma	1,000,000	400,000
Pennsylvania	1,000,000	400,000
Rhode Island	1,000,000	400,000
Texas	1,000,000	400,000
Utah	1,000,000	400,000
Virginia	1,000,000	400,000
West Virginia	1,000,000	400,000
Wisconsin	1,000,000	400,000
Wyoming	1,572,306	638,962
Total	222,113,218	\$163,802,354

New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania oil brought the highest prices, the latter averaging \$1.04 per barrel. Production of Utah and Wyoming sold at a little more than 50 cents per barrel. California ranked as the first producing state and Pennsylvania fifth. The first oil record was in 1859, when 2000 barrels were produced in this state. Since then the wells of Pennsylvania and New York have produced 736,205,411 barrels. Ohio, West Virginia and California began producing in 1876, Kentucky and Tennessee in 1883, Colorado in 1887, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Texas, Missouri, in 1889, Oklahoma in 1891, Wyoming in 1894 and Louisiana in 1902. In late years oil has been found in commercial quantities all over the world. Total production of oil in the United States since 1859 has been 2,820,426,549 barrels, valued at \$2,338,032,130. Exports of crude petroleum and its production in 1912 were 1,833,479,897 gallons.

PLANS FOR REORGANIZING ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO

Circular of St. Louis & San Francisco stockholders' protective committee headed by Charles H. Sabin, vice-president of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, asking for pledges of stock to support of committee in formulating plan of reorganization, says in part:

"Our committee will be independent, and is formed only to serve best interests of stockholders."

"Stockholders who have thus far requested us to act have been put to no expense. Should we succeed in serving them, and by any other who may join with them, effectively, we and any counsel that we may find necessary to employ, will expect to receive a fair, but not unreasonable compensation."

"If it should develop that we can be of no real service to those we represent, we shall withdraw and return the tentative pledges received, which will impose no liability for the payment of any money. Our attention has been called to a letter addressed to stockholders of St.

louis, valued at \$124,210,382. In 1911 the quantity was 1,667,731,899 gallons, valued at \$106,922,848.

During the 54 years since the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania the world has been supplied with product of the wells at an average price of less than 53 cents per barrel.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 3)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling & Spaulding, Levee.

Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House; St. Lincoln St.

Baltimore, Md.—J. M. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett & Co., Tour.

Baltimore, Md.—E. M. Carroll of Carroll Adams & Co., Tour.

Bradford, Pa.—Charles Rose of Rose & Son, U. S.

Chicago, Ill.—Nathan Plant of N. Plant & Co., Copley Place.

Philadelphia, Pa.—James Abadine, U. S. Knoxville, Tenn.—Ira A. Watson of Imperial Shoe Company, Essex.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Louis Diamondstone of U. S.

New Orleans, La.—Andrew Martines of W. J. Martines & Bros., Tour.

New York, N. Y.—D. Downing of Charles Williams Stores, Essex.

Philadelphia, Pa.—F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Sons, Adams.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Louis Diamondstone of U. S.

Savannah, Ga.—A. S. McDougald of C. J. A. Well Shoe Co., U. S.

Utica, N. Y.—J. B. Bowne of Bowne Gaus Shoe Co., Tour.

Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Borton of Henry Borton & Sons, Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 143 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

SECOND MEETING OF INVESTMENT BANKERS SOON

Plans are rapidly going forward for the second annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America, to be held at Chicago on Oct. 28, 29 and 30. Among the speakers will be James J. Hill, former president of the Great Northern railroad, who will speak on "Railroad Financing of the Future"; Samuel Insull, president of Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, who will speak on "Electrical Financing"; Edmund D. Fisher, deputy controller of the city of New York, who will give an address on "Municipal Financing"; Prof. William A. Scott, director of the school of commerce, University of Wisconsin, on "Investment Versus Commercial Banking"; George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago; J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago; a representative of the United States postoffice department, and others soon to be announced.

President Caldwell of the association states: "Our meeting is attracting widespread interest, inasmuch as the association begins the second year of its brief existence. Our activities as an organization of investment bankers, devoted to the main purpose of protecting the public and safeguarding the moral responsibility of our profession, have gained for the Investment Bankers Association a significant identity."

OIL AS FUEL ON RAILROADS
WASHINGTON—Use of oil for fuel on railroads is increasing rapidly. Last year more than 33,000,000 barrels were used on 28,000 miles of line. Use of oil for fuel on railroads began only a few years ago. Reports of the geological survey began in 1906, when 15,577,677 barrels were used.

TO DEVELOP COAL PROPERTIES
DENVER—United Vampas Collieries and Colorado, Wyoming & Northern railway have incorporated to develop rich anthracite fields in several counties here. They have a combined capitalization of \$9,000,000.

INDIAN BANK SUSPENDS
BOMBAY, India—The Credit Bank of India suspended all payments today.

EARNINGS OF TRUNK LINES UNFAVORABLE

Substantial Increases in Gross Offset by Sharp Declines in Net of the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania Lines

EXPENSES ARE HIGHER

Increases in gross and continued serious declines in net tell the story of earnings of the two big systems in trunk line territory, the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines. For the month of August these two combined show an aggregate gain in gross of \$1,731,254 over the previous year and a combined loss in net of \$3,394,562—almost twice as large as the gross gain.

Ever since February Pennsylvania comparisons, being made with the big earnings of 1912, have been registering drastic losses in net notwithstanding substantial increases in total operating revenues. The Vanderbilts, on the other hand, recorded gains regularly until June, but in that month and in subsequent months losses in net have been heavy. In August the loss in net of the Vanderbilt lines was over twice that shown by the Pennsylvania system.

The decline in Pennsylvania's net earnings over the last eight months furnishes one of the sensations of the current railroad year. From the first of January to the end of August the total operating revenues of the system were \$17,851,849, or 7.4 per cent larger than in the corresponding period of 1912. Not only was this splendid gain wiped out by heavier expenses, but there was an actual loss in net of \$5,775,212, or 11 per cent.

The Vanderbilt lines make a relatively better exhibit than the Pennsylvania system. Total operating revenues of \$19,029,804 for the eight-months period were \$19,385,010, or 10.9 per cent larger than the year before, whereas net showed a loss of \$151,360. While a decline of \$151,360 in net is comparatively small, it is by no means satisfactory to see a gross gain of over \$19,000,000 entirely wiped out.

The operating records of the two big systems during the first three quarters of their fiscal years are shown in the following comparison with 1912:

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

	1912	1913	% Change
Gross earnings	\$22,581,368	\$17,851,849	-20.7
Operating expenses	19,029,804	17,851,849	-6.2
Net earnings	3,551,564	1,000,000	-72.1

VANDERBILT LINES

	1912	1913	% Change
Gross earnings	\$19,029,804	\$19,385,010	1.9
Operating expenses	19,536,170	19,536,170	0.0
Net earnings	-506,366	-151,360	-23.3

While practically all the big railroad systems of the country are exhibiting the same general tendency of contracting net earnings, the result of heavier expenses of operation and stationary rates, the western lines of both the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania systems suffered from the spring floods. Not only was traffic temporarily interfered with, but the damage done, necessitating heavy charges to operating expenses for repairs and reconstruction, has proved no small drain on the system as a whole. Loss from floods on the Pennsylvania lines, it will be remembered, was officially estimated at \$3,600,000. This tells a part of the story of vanishing gross gains, while the general increase in the railroad "cost of living" completes the circle.

The parent companies of each system—the New York Central railroad and Pennsylvania railroad—make a somewhat more favorable exhibit of earnings than the systems as a whole. Gain in gross of the Pennsylvania railroad for the eight months, for instance, was \$9,193,890, whereas the decline in net was only \$508,350. The New York Central, on the other hand, was able to show a \$1,241,745 gain in net out of a gross gain of \$6,725,196.

FINANCIAL NOTES

New Haven road is negotiating with Pittsburgh car companies preliminary to placing \$30,000,000 equipment order.

Large stockholder of American Locomotive Company issued call for proxies for annual meeting charging management with wastefulness.

Cuba is considering loan of \$15,000,000 to liquidate indebtedness left by Gomez administration. Congress will probably increase amount of loan to \$20,000,000.

El Paso & Southwestern railroad, owned by Phelps, Dodge & Co., has purchased 10,000,000 feet of lumber, to be used in developing new mining property 50 miles west of Tucson.

Citizens Savings & Trust Bank of Milwaukee was closed Thursday with liabilities of about \$1,000,000. It is stated that depositors will probably be paid in full, unless a run is attempted, and that closing does not afford Milwaukee financial situation.

Participants in the syndicate which underwrote United States Motor Company preferred and common shares had to take about 80 per cent of shares. Syndicate expired last Wednesday, and its members have received their pro rata share of stocks plus a small amount of cash.

Paris cable states that because of sharp August advance, commission houses find themselves bare of stocks, and instead of borrowing from banks they have too much money on hand. Call money rate has declined to 2½ per cent instead of 3½ per cent as it was at last settlement. Outlook is for an irregular market, with public aloof, due to continued Balkan difficulties.

BALTIMORE & OHIO GROSS FOR AUGUST BREAKS THE RECORD

Gain for the Month Nearly \$600,000, But Relatively Small Amount Is Saved for Net Improvement Owing to High Transportation Expenses

NEW YORK—The Baltimore & Ohio gross earnings for August, once more broke all previous monthly records of that company. The effects of the spring flood still show in the financial statistics, but repairs are approaching completion, and the treasury drain on that account is nearly over. The original \$3,000,000 estimate is proving to have been strikingly accurate.

With record earnings in August the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company scored a gain in gross of nearly \$600,000, of which amount about \$181,500 was saved for the improvement in net. The company is holding its own in a remarkably noteworthy manner and if the first two months of the current fiscal period may be accepted as a criterion, the 12 months will bring about operating results more gratifying than the most sanguine are willing to admit. For the two months ended Aug. 31, last there was a gain of about \$1,351,000 in gross and almost \$500,000 in net, as compared with the similar period in 1912.

It is pointed out that repairs incident to the floods of last spring are now rapidly approaching completion, so that there will be a lessening in the monthly output for maintenance, etc., which in turn should result in the saving of a greater amount of the gross increase for the improvement in net during future months. Transportation costs are heavy, however, and in view of the higher wages that are being paid employees, together with the additional men necessary to handle the constantly increasing business, there would appear to be little likelihood of a very imposing reduction in this regard during future months.

If the eastern roads are permitted to increase freight rates, however, a solution will be found for the difficulties which now confront the so-called eastern trunk line systems. Not only have railroad wages been increased recently, but the men are still demanding higher wages and were an increase in freight rates granted by the interstate commerce commission, many are inclined to believe that the men who have already been granted increases would demand a further raise in pay.

The Baltimore & Ohio has given a pretty good account of itself during the past, although net earnings in the last fiscal period were somewhat less than in 1912. Gross returns, however, were in excess of \$101,500,000, or about \$8,040,000 more than in the previous year. Net earnings for the 12 months were about \$133,000 less, while the surplus over all charges available for dividends was almost \$750,000 lower.

Although the fiscal year disclosed the largest earnings in the history of the road, it was pointed out at the time the preliminary figures were issued that the floods of last spring materially increased operating costs which accounted to some extent for the poorer net.

It was estimated at that time that at least \$3,000,000 would be required to repair the damage done, while some of the permanent work to be completed during the next few months would probably cost an additional \$1,000,000. Officials of the company now state that the original estimates are proving to be strikingly accurate. Eliminating this unfortunate development from the operations of the last year and assuming that the road was able to operate uninterrupted during the entire 12 months, except for the general run of interruptions that always occur; Baltimore & Ohio would have had a much different story to tell on June 30 last.

The company has expended a large

amount of money in recent years for improvements, additions, betterments, etc., and the result of this policy has long since been reflected in monthly statements of earnings. Only recently \$20,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent notes were sold; early in January the road disposed of \$53,250,000 20-year 4½ per cent convertible bonds, and last week \$10,000,000 of new financing since Jan. 1.

Companies carrying on extensive operations like those of the Baltimore & Ohio, however, need liberal amounts of money yearly to keep pace with the growth and development of business in the territory served. A glance at the record of returns by the company in recent years clearly indicates what has been accomplished in this direction. In the appended table are compared the gross, net and surplus earnings available for dividends for the 12 months ended June 30 last with those of 1909:

	1913	1909	Increase
Gross	\$101,541,508	\$76,412,506	\$25,129,002
Operating expenses	21,536,283	22,438,000	1,464,213
Surplus	18,000,000	15,000,000	3,000,000

For div. 12,301,130 15,186,433 14,607

Here again is an illustration of what has been achieved from the viewpoint of gross in four years, but the net has not kept pace with this improvement.

GOOD BUYING OF WOOL REPORTED

There has been a continuance of the wool buying that last week broke the prolonged summer and autumn price deadlock. During the past week it is estimated that over 7,000,000 pounds changed hands, making the largest week's turnover for this wool season. In the past two or three weeks it is safe to say that from 16,000,000 to 17,000,000 pounds of wool has been sold in the Boston market.

The favorable phase of the new buying is that it has been mainly in domestic wools and represents for the most part the covering of present needs by the mills, which have orders in hand. The big purchases by the Amoskeag last week were of foreign crossbreds for future use.

Although New England mills, including the American Woolen, have been the heaviest wool buyers, there are no indications as yet of a big business in wools and worsteds this winter. The tide has apparently turned in the raw wool markets, but the mills are still running far from capacity.

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY'S YEAR

NEW YORK—The Pacific Coast Company reports for fiscal year ended June 30 last:

	1913	1912	1911	1910
Gross earnings	\$7,345,890	\$4,049,018	\$3,429,000	\$3,410,000
Operating expenses	2,826,200	2,826,200	2,826,200	2,826,200
Net earnings	4,519,690	1,222,818	592,800	583,800
Operating expenses	1,317,051	1,317,051	1,317,051	1,317,051
Net earnings	3,202,639	1,222,818	592,800	583,800
Operating expenses	1,317,051	1,317,051	1,317,051	1,317,051
Net earnings	1,885,588	1,222,818	592,800	583,800
Operating expenses	1,317,051	1,317,051	1,317,051	1,317,051
Net earnings	568,537	1,222,818	592,800	583,800

SILVER AND MINOR COINAGE
WASHINGTON—The silver and minor coinage executed at the mints of the United States during September was 2,330,000 dimes and 19,200,000 pennies.

ERIE'S INCOME FROM OUTSIDE INVESTMENTS HAS INCREASED

NEW YORK—The June 30 quarterly report of operations of its lines in New York state made by Erie railroad to the upstate public service commission is likely to be misleading to the reader who has not followed the company's statements of operations closely throughout the year.

In quarter ended June 30 last it appears that Erie railroad's income from investments in other companies decreased \$1,863,000, compared with same three months last year. Such, however, is not the case. The apparent discrepancy arises from a change in bookkeeping methods. In fact, the company's income not only increased in final quarter of the year, but for the entire 12 months ended June 30 last, the gain in this account was \$2,100,000.

Previous to last year, Erie credited dividends received from its coal properties in a lump sum at the end of the year when the usual year-end adjustments were made. This policy in the year just closed was changed. The coal companies formerly disbursed into Erie railroad treasury dividends amounting to \$1,500,000 per annum, but payable in June. This year coal companies not only declared these dividends quarterly, but increased disbursements approximately 300 per cent. In other words, where formerly \$1,500,000 was declared annually, that amount is now being declared quarterly.

Keeping track of these credits, however, is somewhat difficult for the outside public. The coal company's dividend for September quarter was not credited to Erie railroad's accounts un-

til the December quarter. The coal company's December quarterly dividend went into Erie's accounts for March 31 quarter. The two succeeding quarterly coal dividends have so far not shown up in the railroad company's accounts. The inference is that these credits are being reserved to be included in current year's accounts. Last year's surplus showing, with a balance of \$6,100,000 over charges, was good enough for one year.

The year's showing was materially helped out by gain in "other income," which amounted to \$2,100,000. The following comparisons will show the change in method of crediting these receipts and also shows in which quarters the coal companies' dividends were included, both this year and last. The figures include only credits to "other income."

	1913	1912	1911	1910
June 30	\$422,442	\$73,511	\$98,631	\$98,631
Dec 31	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
March 31	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
June 30	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000

"Decrease." While the figures given above were reported in connection with operations of the lines in New York state, credits to other income practically cover the whole system. They vary little, therefore, from actual figures as reported by the company after making necessary adjustments. Annual report for year ended June 30 last will show "other income" of \$6,135,000 against \$4,049,000 in year ended June 30, 1912. Probability of a government suit to divorce the coal properties from the railroad company makes for the reason for the large disbursements these companies are now making to the railroad company.

ARMATURE INSULATION



Bischoff

HORN FIBRE

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

	1913	1912	1911
Operating revenue	\$1,170,000	\$1,170,000	\$1,170,000
Operating expenses	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
Net earnings	0	0	0

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE

	1913	1912	1911
Operating revenue	\$1,170,000	\$1,170,000	\$1,170,000
Operating expenses	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
Net earnings	0	0	0

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

	1913	1912	1911
Operating revenue	\$1,170,000	\$1,170,000	\$1,170,000
Operating expenses	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
Net earnings	0	0	0

ST. PAUL'S BIG YEAR IS DUE TO THE GOOD CROPS

Company Is Not Expected to Duplicate the Results This Year as Harvest Yield Will Not Be so Abundant

PHENOMENAL SHOW

With the somewhat less favorable crop outlook in its territory this

Leading Events in Athletic World

HARVARD LOOKS FOR STRONG TEAM AGAIN THIS YEAR

Coach Percy D. Haughton and His Assistants Have Abundance of Fine Material From Which to Develop Eleven

NEEDS QUARTERBACK

Today will be one of little work for the candidates for the Harvard varsity football team as the coaches plan to give those players who are expected to take part in the game with Bates tomorrow only a light signal drill and some individual coaching. No scrimmaging will be indulged in.

Prospects of turning out another championship eleven at the Cambridge university continue to look very bright. The team has taken part in only one game and owing to the fact that two of the veteran line-men who are expected to play center and one guard were not in the lineup it is impossible to base much of a judgment regarding the real merits of the team on the showing made. In that game further than to say that the veterans all been in the lineup, the Crimson would easily have doubled its score.

With the return of Trumbull and Penock to their line positions, one guard and an end position will be all that will require new men. In Mills, Cowan, Weston, Withington and Underwood, Coach Haughton has players of considerable promise who should furnish at least one guard of championship quality. For the vacant end position there appears to be a wealth of varsity material. The withdrawal of W. T. Gardner from the squad has taken out of football the man most likely to win the position.

Among the most promising men for the position are Coolidge, Dana and Milholland of last year's squad and Felton, brother of last year's varsity end, and now a member of the second squad. With such a coach as Leo Leary to teach these men how to play that position, there is no doubt but what a championship partner can be found for O'Brien. Should these men not come up to expectations, Hardwick can be shifted from the backfield to that position. He played that position much of last year as he took Felton's place when the latter went back to punt.

The rest of the line positions are already taken by veterans of great merit. Captain Storer will again hold left tackle with Hitchcock at right tackle and O'Brien at left end. Penock will be at his old guard position with Trumbull at center.

With the exception of the quarterback position the Crimson coaches will be hard pressed making their selections for the backfield positions. It is seldom that such a squad of really varsity players has been out for an eleven at Harvard or any other big university. Brickley, Hardwick, Willette, Bradlee and Bettie, of the 1912 squad are again available and showing form up to the standard set last fall. In addition to these men there are such sterling players as Mahan, Rollins and McClintock of the 1912 freshman eleven. So far as advancing the ball by rushing is concerned, the best trio of backs at the present time is Brickley, Hardwick and Mahan. Brickley is a great line plunger; Hardwick is a great man for going through tackles and around ends and Mahan is especially strong in circling the ends or in open field work.

At the present time the chief weakness in this combination is in punting and in that department Willette is the best man in the squad. It is expected, however, that Hardwick and Mahan will both show improvement in this department and should either of them develop into punters to the satisfaction of Coach Haughton, this will probably be the backfield combination to start the championship games. Mahan has always been a great punter and his work will probably come up to expectations in two or three weeks more of practice.

This leaves quarterback as the big question to solve at Cambridge. This is the position that is also bothering the coaches at Yale and Princeton. That Harvard will have a quarterback worthy of succeeding H. B. Gardner of the 1912 eleven is confidently predicted at Cambridge. At present the most likely man for the position is Bradlee who was substitute to Wendell at fullback last year. Bradlee has had little experience in the position, but is absorbing his coaching fast and gives much promise. Logan, quarterback of the 1915 freshman team and Freedley, substitute quarter last year are also candidates for the place. In addition to these players Mahan has been tried out at the position some, but the chances seem to favor Bradlee for the position.

The drop kicking department of the team will be even stronger than last year as in addition to Brickley, the eleven will have Mahan, who was the greatest field-goal kicker ever turned out at Phillips Andover Academy and who showed his ability at this line as captain of the Harvard freshman eleven last year.

TO CONFER ON GAME TODAY

NEW YORK—Whether the Harvard varsity eleven will meet Pennsylvania State College squad at Cambridge, Oct. 25, the date of the cancelled Norwich game depends upon a conference here today between representatives of the two squads.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
San Francisco 2 Sacramento 2
Portland 2 Oakland 1
Venice 12 Los Angeles 6

FAMOUS HARVARD COACH FOR ENDS



LEO LEARY

LIGHT PRACTISE FOR YALE ELEVEN PLANNED TODAY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Candidates for the Yale varsity football team will be given light practise this afternoon in preparation for the game with the University of Maine tomorrow. It is expected today's work will consist of individual coaching, the learning of new plays and the running through of signals. No scrimmaging is to be held by the players who are to start tomorrow's game.

Marked progress has been made in the development of the team during the past few days. Thursday the team was in the hands of T. L. Shevlin, the former end, and the plays which he has brought from the West had a tryout in an hour's secret practise at Yale field. After a 40-minute signal drill there was work in kick formations and the ends were sent down under punts. Then the gates were opened and the varsity had a half hour's scrimmage with the second team.

Shevlin's shifts were worked to advantage, the varsity scoring three times. The varsity's new line combination was continued and worked well, the center of the line particularly, where Ketcham, Marting and Cooney turned back the attack and on the offense opened up big spaces for the backs. Wilson was sent through for repeated gains. The first team lined up as follows:

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	15	3	.833
Washington	14	4	.778
Cleveland	13	5	.722
New York	12	6	.667
Chicago	11	7	.611
Boston	10	8	.556
Pittsburgh	9	9	.500
St. Louis	8	10	.444
Brooklyn	7	11	.389
Cincinnati	6	12	.333
St. Paul	5	13	.278

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	10	5	.667
Philadelphia	9	6	.600
Chicago	8	7	.533
Pittsburgh	7	8	.467
St. Louis	6	9	.400
Brooklyn	5	10	.333
Cincinnati	4	11	.267
St. Paul	3	12	.200

RESULTS THURSDAY
Philadelphia 6, New York 0 (unofficial game of Aug. 30).
New York 8, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 4, New York 3.
GAMES TODAY
Brooklyn at Boston (two games).
Chicago at Detroit.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

PLAY OFF UNFINISHED GAME

NEW YORK—The New York-Philadelphia game, begun on Aug. 30 at Philadelphia and stopped in the ninth inning by Umpire Brennan, was completed at the Polo grounds Thursday, Philadelphia winning by a score of 8 to 6. The longest game on record was brought to a quick finish. The playing off of the unfinished game preceded a double-header, the Giants winning the opener, 8 to 3, and Philadelphia the second, 4 to 3. In the first game Mathewson and Marquard held the visitors safe, while Chalmers was hit hard. The second game was called at the end of the fifth inning. Scores:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....2 0 0 0 4 2 0.....8 12 2
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 1 0 1 1 2 3 7 2
Batteries: Mathewson, Marquard and Meyers; Chalmers, Finerman and Burns. Umpire, Klein and Orth. Time, 1h. 55m.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....1 0 0 1 0 4 0 1 1 6 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 1 2 3 7 2
Batteries: Neaton and Devois; Hearne and McLean. Time, 1h. 35m.

WRITERS CALL SPECIAL MEETING

PHILADELPHIA—Secretary Ward of the Baseball Writers Association of America announced Thursday night that a special meeting of the organization would be held at the headquarters in New York at 5 o'clock next Monday afternoon.

ALLEN STILL IN LEAD FOR WORLD'S BILLIARD TITLE

Kansas City Professional Has 400 Balls to His Credit Against 312 by De Oro

NEW YORK—Followers of Benjamin Allen, the Kansas City youth, are today confident that he will take the title of world's professional pocket billiard champion from Alfred De Oro in the final block of their match here tonight. Allen again led De Oro in the play last night and at the finish had a total of 400 balls to his credit against 312 for De Oro. The match is for 600 points.

A miss by Allen on a comparatively easy shot in the twenty-sixth frame was all that enabled De Oro to improve his figures of the night before. The score stood 194 to 147 when the frame opened and Allen got a good break on the pyramid after pocketing the ball remaining from the previous frame. With rapidity Allen pocketed three more balls and he had good layouts for two more, enough to end the night's play in his favor, 200 to 147. This was 1 point under De Oro's score of Wednesday night.

Allen missed a straight shot for the upper right corner, and as the balls were widely scattered, De Oro had no trouble improving his score. He got 10 in this frame and seven in the succeeding frame before a miss enabled the Kansas City boy to run out his night's score.

In turn each of the contestants played spectacular billiards. De Oro, as usual, showed the knack of picking out combinations while the balls were closely bunched or the pyramid practically complete. He took desperate chances to pull up his score and succeeded so well that at one stage of the game he was only 30 points behind and going so fast that he threatened to break down Allen's lead. The score by innings:

Allen—10 4 14 9 13 14 14 9 0 13 2 2 8
De Oro—0 2 14 14 9 14 5 14 12 12 12 6
De Oro—4 10 3 1 13 0 0 5 14 14 12 12
6 14 12 0 0 5 9 0 9 0 7—164. Total 312.
High runs—Allen 34, 29, 17. De Oro, 41, 34.

Referee, Charles Peterson, St. Louis.

MISS DODD WINS IN THE CANADIAN WOMEN'S GOLF

MONTREAL—Miss Florence Scott of Hamilton meets Miss Muriel Dodd, English champion, and Miss Violet Pooley of Victoria, B. C., plays Miss Florence Harvey of Hamilton today in the semi-final round of the women's championship golf tournament of Canada on the Dixie links here and the winners will meet tomorrow in the final round for the title.

Two of the visiting British players and Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Philadelphia were eliminated in the fourth round Thursday. The surprise of the day's play was the defeat of Mrs. Barlow by Miss Florence Scott of Hamilton, who scored an easy victory, 7 up and 5 to play. Miss Scott assumed the lead early in the match and maintained it until the game finished on the thirteenth green.

Miss Muriel Dodd, the English champion, defeated Miss Gladys Ravenscroft of England, 4 up and 2 to play. The golf played by this pair was exceptional. They played par for the greater number of holes. Miss Dodd equaling bogey going out and being well up with it on the seven holes of the inward journey.

Miss Violet Pooley of Victoria, B. C., was the only winner forced to play over the whole course to defeat her opponent, Miss Mabel Harrison, the Irish champion. The Irish player was 3 up at the turn, but Miss Pooley squared the match at the fourteenth. They were all square again in the sixteenth, and they halved the seventeenth. Miss Pooley took the eighteenth and was victor by 1 up. The summary:

Miss Dodd beat Miss Ravenscroft, 4 and 2.
Miss Violet Pooley, Victoria, B. C., beat Miss Mabel Harrison, 1 up.
Miss Florence Scott, Hamilton, beat Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, 7 and 5.
Miss Florence Harvey, Hamilton, beat Miss Henry Anderson, R. M. G. C., 2 and 1.

TRY OUT MEN FOR PRINCETON TEAM

PRINCETON, N. J.—The program of testing every man on the Princeton football squad for varsity material has not let up, though the game with Fordham is scheduled for tomorrow. While Coach Andrews and assisting graduate coaches have paid most attention to the backfield, the line has received its share also.

Secret practice Thursday resulted in a change at center and right guard. I. Swart was given a chance again at the position which he held on his freshman team. His passing in the rain was clean and his defensive work splendid, but he was weak in offense. E. Trenkman and Pope alternated at right guard, while W. Swart went to the scrubs. The feature of the afternoon was Glick's work in the backfield. He gained every time he hit the line. Receiving one punt he ran through nearly the whole scrub team, carrying it 40 yards through a field thick with players. He was tackled several times during the run and slipped out.

Keene Fitzpatrick would not allow Captain Baker to take part in the scrimmage, but the captain spent some time practicing drop-kicks. Merritt took his place at half again, but was too slow and did not pick his holes well enough to make much headway against the scrub line.

YALE WILL AGAIN TRY THE ENGLISH ROWING SYSTEM

C. N. Snowden, Jr., Resigns Varsity Crew Captaincy and T. B. Denegre of New Orleans Is Elected as Successor

HARRIMAN IS COACH

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Followers of Yale rowing are today discussing with much interest the announcement made Thursday night that W. A. Harriman '13 will again be head coach of the varsity squad and that the same system which was inaugurated in the winter of 1912 will be continued this year. The election of T. B. Denegre of New Orleans to the captaincy of the varsity, succeeding C. N. Snowden, Jr., of Pittsburgh, resigned, is also receiving considerable attention. The resignation of Snowden is due to his being ineligible to row against Harvard next June on account of a rule which says no student who has received a degree shall be eligible to compete on a varsity team. Snowden is a member of the Sheffield Scientific school and he will complete his work by the middle of the college year, so that he comes under this rule. Snowden rowed at No. 2 in the varsity shell in 1912 and stroked the 1911 eight and was one of the best oarsmen in the boat.

At the meeting it was also announced that the system of amateur coaching in vogue last year will be continued and the English stroke, as used at Oxford, will be used again, "win or lose." Hartcourt Gold and G. M. Kirby, members of the Oxford and Leander crews, who assisted in the work last spring, will return to assist in the coaching.

W. Averill Harriman, the head coach, intends to come to New Haven every afternoon from New York to coach the crews. To the 150 crew candidates who attended Thursday's mass meeting, Harriman said:

"In holding to the amateur coaching system and the English stroke we're doing what no other school has tried to do in recent years; we are going to teach rowing by Yale men to Yale men so that if Yale's crew wins, it will be a Yale victory and not a victory for a Courtney or a Rice or some other coach."

Definite announcement was made that Yale would row Princeton this fall, probably at Princeton, although final arrangements have not yet been made.

FIVE MEMBERS OF CUP COMMITTEE RESIGN PLACES

NEW YORK—Formal announcement that the Royal Ulster Yacht Club's challenge for a series of races for the America cup in 1914 had been accepted, was made Thursday night at the meeting of the New York Yacht Club, 100 members attending. Twenty yacht owners present voted unanimously to continue the America cup committee, with power to proceed with all arrangements concerning the defense of the trophy.

The resignations of former Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt and Arthur Curtiss James, former Vice-Commodore Henry Walters, Vice-Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., and Rear Commodore J. P. Morgan from the committee were read and accepted. This was done, it was announced, because the five are members of the syndicate which will build the first yacht that will be a candidate for the defense of the cup. Nothing was said about a second syndicate to build a yacht.

The resignations reduce the size of the cup committee from 12 to seven members, Commodore Dallas B. Pratt, Lewis Cass Ledyard, E. D. Morgan, C. Oliver Iselin, C. Ledyard Blair, W. Butler Duncan and George A. Cormack.

DARTMOUTH TEAM READY FOR COLBY

HANOVER, N. H.—Light work will be given the Dartmouth varsity football squad today in preparation for the game with Colby tomorrow. Despite the fact that Colby defeated Brown 10 to 0, the Dartmouth players are confident that they will win tomorrow as the team has shown a big improvement in its work this week.

Coach Cavanaugh gave the men a long secret practice in the gymnasium Thursday afternoon. The new lineup with Whitney and Snow at tackles was again used and worked well. New formations and defensive play constituted most of the work.

U. OF P. HAS SECRET PRACTISE

PHILADELPHIA—For the first time this season secret practice was held on Franklin field Thursday. During the first half hour the University of Pennsylvania varsity was put through signal drill and coached in new plays in preparation for the Lafayette game.

HARVARD TENNIS PLAY

The fourth round of the Harvard tennis tournament was to be played on Soldiers field today. The contestants for the Harvard University championship met to qualify for the semi-final round of the annual tournament.

RESERVE LIST IS ANNOUNCED FOR THE 1914 SEASON

President Lynch Gives Out Names of National League Players to Be Kept Next Year

NEW YORK—The list of players reserved for the season of 1914 by the various clubs of the National league has been announced by President Lynch in official bulletin No. 34. Four of the clubs carry the full quota of 35 men. The exceptions are Brooklyn with 33, Chicago with 32, St. Louis with 34 and the Giants with 34. The list:

Boston—George Stallings, manager; Cochrane, Crutcher, Deal, Dickson, Dubeche, Dugger, Griffith, Gilbert, Gowdy, Herche, Hess, Hogg, James, Lord, Locke, Martin, Maus, Melick, Myers, Perkins, Quinn, Rudolph, Harden, Schmidt, Schutte, Schwind, Smith, Strand, Sweeney, Tyler, Vinton, Whaling, Zinn, Zwilling.

Philadelphia—Charles S. Doolin, manager; Alexander, Byrne, Becker, Burns, Beck, Brennan, Cannitt, Chalmers, Cravath, Devere, Duncan, Doolan, Finerman, Haindl, Ples, Prieste, Robertson, Robinson, Rittler, Schauer, Schupp, Stock, Shaffer, Snodgrass, Tarsous, Thorpe, Westervick, White, Wilson, Ineligible—Edward Hendricks, M. C. Pfl, Ineligible—William C. Jacobson.

Pittsburgh—Fred C. Clarke, manager; Adams, Baird, Breanigan, Britton, Butler, Conzheim, Corriden, Good, Hardgrave, Humphries, Johnson, Keating, Koestner, Leach, Lavender, Moore, Mollwita, Miller, Needham, Pierce, Pielan, Stewart, Schwartz, Stock, Suter, Smith, Schutte, Vaughn, Walter, Williams, Zimmerman, Zabel, Ineligible—Victor J. Willis.

St. Louis—John J. Evers, manager; Allison, Archer, Bresnahan, Brookie, Bridwell, Cheney, Corriden, Good, Hardgrave, Humphries, Johnson, Keating, Koestner, Leach, Lavender, Moore, Mollwita, Miller, Needham, Pierce, Pielan, Stewart, Schwartz, Stock, Suter, Smith, Schutte, Vaughn, Walter, Williams, Zimmerman, Zabel, Ineligible—Victor J. Willis.

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BASEBALL PICKUPS

Manager Mack of the Athletics says E. Murphy is the best lead-off man since the days of Hartel.

Philadelphia now has the unique record of winning two out of three games from the Giants in one day.

Rumors regarding the salary to be paid Pitcher Johnson by Washington seem to place the figure at \$12,000.

Pitcher Overall, the former Chicago National star, picks the Giants to defeat the Athletics in the coming world's series.

Manager Tinker of the Cincinnati Nationals picks the Athletics to win the words series on the grounds that the heavy hitters of Manager Mack's team will offset the better pitching of the Giants.

Fred Lake, who is scout for the Detroit Americans, says that Deal, who is playing third base for the Boston Nationals, was one of the best players drafted from the international league this fall.

Figuring out a worlds series on the percentage basis may appeal to some of the uninitiated; but it will be hard to convince the real baseball fan that it can be done with any degree of accuracy.

Pitcher Bender of the Athletics pitched a few innings yesterday afternoon and appeared to be in championship form. It looks like Bender and Schang or Lapp for the Athletic battery in the first world's series game.

Captain Blossom of the Yale varsity baseball team stated at a mass meeting at New Haven this week that next year's schedule will be much shorter than that of 1913. He claims that the hard schedule lost the championship to Yale because it was too hard on the pitchers.

Speaker, the hard-hitting outfielder of the Boston Americans has taken up golf. Curiously enough he is a right-handed golfer, despite the fact that he is a left-handed ball player. He is in a class with Felton, the Harvard punter, who was a right-handed pitcher and left-footed kicker.

SIDELINE NOTES

Princeton has joined Harvard at secret practise.

The return of Bartlett and Andrews to the Brown varsity lineup should strengthen "team greatly."

The University of Pennsylvania is looking forward to defeating Lafayette tomorrow. "Lafayette won last year 7 to 3."

The return of Francis to the backfield has greatly strengthened the Wesleyan University eleven. He is a veteran of three years' experience.

It looks as if the Annapolis backfield this fall would be Mitchell, Leonard, McReavey and Harrison. It is one of the best that has ever represented the naval academy.

Franklin and Marshall has the honor of being the first eleven to cross the University of Pennsylvania goal line this year. The quakers were hard pressed to win by a score of 13 to 6.

Coach Zuppke of the University of Illinois eleven has a peculiar way of coaching his players. He gets up in the top of the stands and shouts his instructions through a megaphone.

Followers of Harvard football regret to hear that W. T. Gardner will not try for the team this year. It is his last chance to win a football H and he would certainly have won one had he not been forced to drop the game in 1911. He may be voted out at the end of the season.

PLAYER PHYL IS REINSTATED

CINCINNATI, O.—The National baseball commission has reinstated Player M. C. Phyl to good standing in organized baseball, and held that he was a member of the New York National league team. No fine was inflicted.

Phyl was one of the members of a California State league club at the time it was taken into organized baseball and these men had the right to ask the commission for reinstatement after three years from the time the league was declared to be in good standing.

WEST POINT ELEVEN SHOWS WELL
WEST POINT—With the regulars in good shape and the seconds showing speed, the West Point squad went through a preliminary drill Thursday and wound up with a 10-minute scrimmage. There was no scoring.

JOHNSON SIGNS WITH WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—Walter Johnson, who is leading all pitchers in the major leagues, has signed a contract with Manager Griffith of the Washington team for the 1914 season.

South End Grounds TWO GAMES TODAY

Braves vs. Brooklyn
AT 1:30 P. M.

LARGE SQUAD, NEW COACH AT PENNSYLVANIA

Followers of Rowing at the Big Philadelphia University Expect to See a Big Improvement Under Vivian Nickalls

IS FAMOUS OARSMAN

PHILADELPHIA—With a new coach and one of the largest and best looking squads that has ever turned out here for fall rowing prospects of developing a strong varsity crew at the University of Pennsylvania appear very bright today. During the past few years the showing made by Pennsylvania in its various races has been far from what it should have been and it is the hope of all hands to make this coming year a better one for the red and blue on the water.

Fifty-five candidates for the varsity and freshman crews reported Thursday. Of the candidates 13 were varsity men and 25 freshmen. The material pleased Coach Nickalls and he declared himself more than satisfied with the number of candidates, and the prospect for winning crews, he said, is good. He also said that the material was as promising as any he ever worked with.

This year's candidates are to be coached by Vivian Nickalls, a man who stands very high in rowing circles both as an oarsman and coach. He began rowing at Eton, the famous public school of England, at the early age of 14. Four years' work as a schoolboy, followed by three years on the Oxford varsity, were the

THE HOME FORUM

LONGFELLOW'S INFLUENCE FOR GOOD

THERE is a well worn saying about the influence of the man who makes the songs of a nation. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow made many of the songs of America, or at any rate many poems that are as familiar to the lips of Americans as their mother tongue itself—no "birds of passage" after all. Educators have long contended that to teach good things to the children is the best service to the state. Granting that such poems as "The Psalm of Life" or "Excelsior" merely set to the clear music of Longfellow's smooth verse some time honored truism, yet the man who imprinted on the heart of youth these plain lines with their sturdy upward urge did a great work for the people. In many an American home Longfellow's poetry is the first that is heard by the children. It is read to them in the place of bedtime stories. Later the Longfellow book bears the thumbmarks of frequent childish conning, and it is the first among the home volumes that has to be rebound.

Here is a verdict worth considering. There are few English reading people who would willingly spare from their childhood's picture gallery Evangeline, Hiawatha, Minnehaha, Miles Standish, Hiscia and John, Elsie of the "Golden Legend," or even Paul Revere. Lowell's words about Longfellow at the time of Poe's attack are a hint of the quality in the man that made the poet's words carry so far. Lowell says that even while Poe is abusing him Longfellow "would help him out of a slough." Poe must remember that "elegance also is

force." Lowell also says in this famous rhyming criticism ("Fable for Critics"): "Had Theocritus written in English, not Greek. I believe that his exquisite sense would not change a line. In that rare, tender, virgin-like pastoral Evangeline. That's not ancient nor modern, its place is apart. Where time has no way, in the realm of pure art; 'Tis a shrine of retreat from earth's hubbub and strife, As quiet and chaste as the author's own life."

It was indeed the sweetness and rightness of Longfellow that spoke in his fluent lines. This harmonious voice was as natural to his inward harmony as bird and river song are natural. He loved humanity and he saw the romance of every day in the village smithy, in the rope walk, in the old clock on the stairs. It was this true vision of simple things that made him great. Of him, as he wrote of another, however, it may also be written: "He loved the twilight that surrounds The border-land of old romance; Where glitter hauberk, helm and lance And banner waves and trumpet sounds, And ladies ride with hawk on wrist, And mighty warriors sweep along Magnified by the purple mist, The dusk of centuries of song." That it never "blots a line" is a phrase describing the pen of a ready writer. This may be said of Longfellow's in a far deeper sense than that of merely rapid writing. All who love things of good report may "wander away and away"

with Longfellow without fear of meeting any ugly thing. Lowell's words in 1867 again seem the fitting tribute. He wrote of his friend and neighbor poet: "With loving breath of all the winds his name Is blown about the world, but to his friends A sweeter secret hides behind his fame, And Love steals shyly through the loud acclaim To murmur a God bless you! and there ends."

Nut Trees Profitable in United States

The culture and use of nuts for food in the United States does not go on so rapidly as economists have supposed it would. Except for the walnuts grown in California and the pecans of the gulf states there are few orchards of nut trees in the country, and yet there are many good nuts that could be grown and easily marketed. The California walnut has been cultivated for about 30 years, and brings in now about \$2,500,000 a year. The Arabs have long known the walnut and used it for a staple food,

like dates. Students of the subject think that an acre of ground planted to walnuts could be made to return \$1000 a year, according to an estimate in the Craftsman.

In Pennsylvania and in Niagara county, N. Y., there are orchards of walnuts, and the tree has been raised to good effect in New Jersey and even in New England. It is the nut known in the East as the English walnut.

The pecans of the South have been so successful that it is thought that they will yet be cultivated as far north as New England. The thin shells and the spicy flavor make them a favorite. Pecans grow naturally as far north as Indiana. Chestnuts have long been a food staple, however, and this nut is grown well in Pennsylvania and has some culture in New England. The huge Italian chestnut is not unknown now to American commerce, its introduction following the coming of so many Italians, for whom the chestnut is one of the most favored delicacies.

Live Splendidly

The humblest man or woman can live splendidly. That is the royal truth we need to believe you and I, who have no "mission" and no great sphere to move in.—William Gannett.

HUMAN QUESTIONINGS ANSWERED

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN once we accept the truth—that the only original thinker of the universe is God, and that all right thinking is the reflection of God's thoughts, we are helped in the solution of all our problems. The problems attending daily living confront those who take up the study of Christian Science, though they may have come to it only to ascertain the method by which they have found relief from physical suffering when all other means had failed. It is well that they should be encouraged in their research.

Christian Science is satisfactorily meeting all the fears and doubts of the human heart. The whole process of "salvation" is the winning out from the human consciousness of every false belief, and a resting in the all-sufficiency of the divine Principle of all being; and that is the process that must be gone through by each individual. It is in times when suffering or distress puts forth its false and baseless claims that the "why" becomes more pronounced unless we have come to the spiritual understanding of God. All Job's questionings were when he was in trou-

ble—the blindness and darkness of unbelief assailed him in his physical suffering. "Why is light given to a man whose way is hid, and whom God hath hedged in?" "Why dost thou not pardon my transgression, and take away mine iniquity?" The whole of the third chapter of Job is a dirge. And yet faith was never wholly obscured, and therefore we are not surprised to hear not long afterward that exalted note of the Christian, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."

Mixed experiences are those of all the great heroes of faith. In the story of their lives we have the record of struggles with false beliefs, with sin in its multifarious forms, and with erroneous concepts, including philosophic doubts. What battles there have been with the problem of evil! And what a lamentable failure every attempt to prove evil real has been. Here is a question that every reasoning man can meet by the application of the Principle of Christian Science, and this illustrates what may be repeated with all other questions. If we assume that evil exists as well as good—that is, that one is just as real and eternal as the other—it is then conclusively proved that a solution is impossible. However, that will land the inquirer in a hopeless condition with regard to all matters that belong to his welfare, spiritually and physically.

But to know that evil is a mortal dream, that sin, sickness and death are parts of that dream, is to enter into the realm of emancipation from the ills to which flesh is heir. And when to this is added the further knowledge, based upon logical reasoning, that these evils are not in the consciousness of God, and therefore that He is not responsible for them, is to arrive at that spiritual altitude from which one can be assured that the unrest and the uncertainty—the unattained hungerings of the heart for the truth—have all passed and gone. If, then, there should arise the old question, why did God create man with a capacity for sin, the reply is that He did not. He made man a spiritual being, the reflection of Himself, the expression of infinite Mind, His own immortal idea, with capacities only for good. He has endowed man not only with aspirations for all that is pure and holy but with power to conquer every illusion of mortal sense. And if the inquirer should still be troubled by the thought that then there must be a reality that is called "mortal sense" or mortal mind, he has only to follow his logical reasoning further, and he will find that this so-called mind is itself a falsity; and that his spiritual progress and his demonstration of Truth will be in exact proportion to his apprehension that there is but one Mind—the Soul and Spirit of the universe, including man.

Sometimes clear faith, even on the part of some who have apparently accepted the fundamentals of the Christianity of Jesus, is hampered by questionings as to the possibility of really knowing God. Yet God is revealed in Christ, Truth. Unnumbered thousands engaged now in all human activities know this by joyful experience. What means the redemptive power of Christian Science—the Science of the Christ—if it is not that God can be, and is known as the omnipotent, omnipresent helper of His children? The advent of Jesus was the beginning of the end to gross ignorance about the nature and attributes of God, and the unfolding of Truth has given humanity today a more divine conception of what God is than ever before in the world's history. Do we wonder, therefore, that the poet (Browning) should write:

"The acknowledgment of God in Christ Accepted by thy reason, solves for thee All questions in the earth and out of it." The test as to whether God can be known, even in part, is in the fruits that follow our faith in Him. And here Chris-

tian Science stands on solid ground. It welcomes such a test. It seeks to be obedient to the Master's commands, imperatively uttered and never annulled: "Preach the gospel!" "Heal the sick!" It is scattering the difficulties and dissolving the philosophical and theological doubts of every shade of thinking. It is elevating in human consciousness the power of spiritual thought. It is bringing man into closer relation to God, because it is teaching him that he has no life apart from God. And it is doing all this, and much more, because, in the words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, "Christ hath rolled away the stone from the door of human hope and faith, and through the revelation and demonstration of life in God, hath elevated them to possible at-onement with the spiritual idea of man and his divine Principle, Love." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 45).

Lighthouse Pictures Form Collection

How interest and zeal invest any topic with charm is seen in the collection of pictures of lighthouses made by a lady in New York whose postcards and photographs are now dignified with a place in the new library building. Not that the lighthouse, however, is not an immensely romantic institution as it figures in fact and fiction. One read lately of a woman lighthouse keeper on the coast of Maine who is also an author and who makes real stories of the sea out of her experiences. The New York collection is reported as containing pictures of American lights from every nook and corner of the coast, from California to New England, and even the southernmost light in the world off Cape Horn. New York's "Liberty Enlightening the World" is among the lights. Though few people think of the statue as a lighthouse, that is just what it is.

More Than Conquerors

John Watson asks if the life and sacrifice of Jesus were simply to teach us to pay our debts and keep out of the police court. He says: "If there is to be a battle it is not only to end in a victory but it is to be a victory so unparalleled and unimaginable that we shall be 'more than conquerors' through him that loved us."

Science

And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. BOSTON, MASS.

HOW THE STATES ARE GROWING

GROWTH of population in the United States during the decade from 1900 to 1910 is pictured in the census report by a map of the United States shaded so as to show at a glance just which states increased at something near the same rate. All the states that gained less than 10 per cent are printed light; those that gained from 10 to 20 per cent are a shade darker; gains from 20 to 30 from 30 to 50, and over 50 per cent are shown by still darker shades.

Looking at this map, then, we are able to group the states in a very interesting way. We learn that the total gain for the whole country is 21 per cent over the population of 1900. Then it is interesting to note which states stand nearest

this average increase. They are New York, and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and West Virginia, all contiguous territory. Then we add to the group Arkansas and Texas. These all gained between 20 and 30 per cent. The lightest group, those gaining less than 10 per cent, are Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, the northern New England states, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, in the heart of the Mississippi valley region on the east and Iowa and Missouri in the Mississippi valley region on the west. Of these Iowa lost slightly in population.

Except Florida all the other coast and gulf states of the South gained from 10 to 20 per cent. The others are Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The northern central states also are in this group, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio, as well as Nebraska and Kansas farther south and west. Florida groups with those that gained 30 to 50 per cent. The others are New Jersey, South Dakota, Colorado and Utah. This leaves a surprising array of states that gained 50 per cent and over, namely Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota and Oklahoma.

The most of these states had a small population and might be expected to gain fast through immigration yet the gain in Washington seems splendid indeed—120 per cent against only 45 per cent in 1900. Idaho gained 101 per cent and Oklahoma 100. In 1900 no state gained so much as 100 per cent except Oklahoma, which had taken in Indian Territory. Idaho made the highest relative gain in 1900, save for Oklahoma, and California, which gained 60 per cent this time gained only 25 per cent in 1900 a splendid showing for the past decade. North Dakota gained 80 per cent by the last census.

Many Plays; Few Staged

A professional play-reader has lately stated that of 200 plays submitted to a well known manager in a year only four were worth staging.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Business Use for Roller Skates

Many boys and girls have learned how to roller skate. They race and slide and rattle and scamper about with their skates on just as freely as they do without them. And of course when there is a clear track they move a great deal faster than they can even run without the skates.

So people have thought that roller skates may be useful as well as such good fun. Boys who are working in storehouses where there is a long distance to be passed over, up and down past hundreds of shelves and tables, are now being mounted on roller skates. They skate from the delivery window back into the long passages to fetch the goods that are piled there. As the rollers have plenty of space between the front and back wheels the boys can even climb up the ladders to the upper shelves and then skate quickly back to the window with the packages.

City Gives Children a Picnic

At Ft. Smith, Ark., the city gives the boys and girls that live there a picnic every summer. Those children are invited to the picnic who have kept certain rules and regulations made by the city. In other words, they have all been

THE ferry at Port-na-Craig though not so old as most ferries in Scotland, has an antiquity of something like 800 years. The monks of Coupar Angus, on the border between Perthshire and Forfarshire, were given the lands of Fonab in Perthshire on the other side of the river Tummel. They wanted to communicate with Coupar Angus so they made a ferry boat of skids stretched on branches or twigs. It was

proved dangerous to cross the swiftly flowing Tummel in so frail a bark, so they thought to insure safety by dedicating a well to St. Bride. The well was opened near the old ferry, and whenever the people crossed over it was customary for them to throw a small coin or brass pin into the well. It was popularly thought that since St. Bride was a woman, she preferred the brass pins,

Cement Trade Uses Most Barrels

The cooping trade is said to be chiefly occupied in the United States with making barrels for the cement trade. Flour and sugar come next among the users of coopers. More than 150,000,000 barrels and similar packages are turned out annually.

America's Inventors

Of all the inventors who applied for patents last year in the United States—this land of Yankee and other ingenuity—only half of them were granted their desire. Though 69,000 patents were actually applied for and 35,000 granted it is reckoned that only about 500 will reach manufacture and be a financial gain to the inventor.

good. Those who break rules cannot go to the picnic. This year 5000 boys and girls went to it, and this shows that the children are learning to keep the laws of the city, for these are made for the comfort and happiness of every one who lives in it.

Picture Puzzle



What Governor of one of the United States? ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE Grope.

finding them more useful. The first ferry underwent various developments so as to carry horses and cattle as well as people until a bridge was built in about 1834 higher up the Tummel at Cluny. The ferry was then confined to passengers, and it made its farewell journeys on Empire day, 1913, when it was superseded by a fine suspension footbridge. The name Port-na-Craig means ferry by the rock.

True Wit

The wit of conversation consists more in finding it in others, than in showing a great deal yourself. It is certainly the most delicate sort of pleasure, to please another. But that sort of wit which employs itself insolently in criticizing and censuring the words and sentiments of others in conversation is absolute folly; for it answers none of the ends of conversation. He who uses it neither improves others, is improved himself, nor pleases any one.—Benjamin Franklin.

Land of the Sweet Potato

Americans who know the sweet potato in its native deliciousness at the hands of southern cookery, can sympathize with the saying that the Japanese woman prefers above all things pumpkin, theater-going and the sweet potato. At present there are over a thousand sweet potato ovens in Tokio, according to a statement by the Japan magazine, and the sale of roast sweet potatoes amounts to over 1,000,000 yen annually. This form of restaurant is characteristic of Tokio and especially in winter the potato piping hot from the oven is in great demand. The street children crowd round the ovens as children throng to the candy store elsewhere, with their ready coppers. It is said that Aoki Konyo recommended to the Shogun the cultivation of the sweet potato over 180 years ago, and that he is remembered loyally still as the "potato professor."

"The Cause Alone Is Worthy"

Come then, let us cast off fooling And put by ease and rest, For the cause alone is worthy Till the good days bring the best.

Come, join in the only battle Wherein no man shall fail. . . .

Ah, come, cast of all fooling, For this at least we know; That the dawn and the day is coming, And forth the banners go. —William Morris.

Indian Names for Ocean Liners

Minnehaha is the name of a new transatlantic steamer promised by the Atlantic Transport line which has named several ships for the sisterhood of Minnies—Minneapolis, Minnehaha, Minnetonka, Minniewaka and Minnesota. Minnehaha means by the water, as Minniewaka means laughing water; and Minneapolis with its intermixture of Greek and Indian means city of waters.

Right Relations

Human conduct maintains right relations when it finds an inspiration large enough to raise service to the dignity of affection.—T. R. Slicer.

THE ORIGINAL MONROE DOCTRINE

From President Monroe's message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1823

IN THE war of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments; as to the defense of our own, which has been achieved with the loss of so much blood and treasure and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amiable relations existing between the United States and these powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

With the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just

principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

Statues Not on Pedestals

An interesting page of history is turned back by a writer in the New York Post who reports from Washington that a statue of J. E. Spinner, treasurer of the United States under Lincoln, lies in the basement of the Corcoran Art Gallery, unlabeled and unused. Spinner was memorialized in a statue by the women of the country in recognition of his services in urging the employment of women in the treasury department. He was known as "the man with the terrible signature." A statue named "Tennessee" also lies here, the work of a South American artist who tried to sell it to the government and never asked for its return.

Hawthorne on Art

It seems to me that a work of art is entitled to credit for all that it makes us feel in our best moments; and we must judge of its merits by the impression it then makes, not by the coldness and insensibility of our less genial moods.—Hawthorne.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, October 3, 1913

Bulgaria's Experience With the Powers

WHEN all the mistakes and faults of Bulgaria have been enumerated, even if the full sum of the atrocities charged against her are to be included, the fact will remain that she is left at the end of the Balkan struggle a standing reproach to the diplomacy of the great powers. A few months ago she stood in front of the Tchataldja lines with every prospect of making a successful entry into Constantinople. It is true that her spokesmen have told representatives of The Christian Science Monitor that she had no wish to enter it, much less to possess it, since the possession would have proved the proverbial white elephant. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to recognize the fact that she would have advanced on Constantinople and would probably have succeeded in entering it, had it not been that, in that crisis of her fate, Russia, supported by the great powers, said No. Bulgaria obeyed, perhaps she could not help obeying; but one wonders, in the light of future events, what would have happened if she, like Turkey, had defied Europe.

In return for her obedience the powers made themselves responsible for the terms of the treaty of London. Before that treaty had even been ratified, there came the quarrel of the allies and the humiliation of Bulgaria. Turkey saw her opportunity. Enver Bey advanced to Adrianople. Sir Edward Grey, from the treasury bench of the House of Commons, gave the Sublime Porte immediate notice to quit. From all the chancelleries there went up a chorus of disapprobation. The great powers put their heads together. They actually arranged the terms of the expulsion of Enver Bey and his army. The policemen of Europe were even named, but when it came to giving them the mandate to act, first one and then another of the great powers begged to be excused. Slowly the scandal of their betrayal began to dawn upon the statesmen of Sofia. The last drop in the cup of gall was swallowed when the commander-in-chief of a successful campaign was sent to Constantinople to sign the humiliating peace.

It is proclaimed that the loss of men and money suffered by Bulgaria in the war will make it impossible for her to undertake another campaign for a generation. Bulgaria has so often falsified the prognostications of her enemies that such a statement must be received with caution. From the moment of signing the new peace her one idea will be the paying off of old scores. It is true that she has lost to Rumania the richest province of the old kingdom, but she has gained a considerable accession of territory in Thrace, with a port on the Aegean at Dedegatch. Her recuperative powers are undoubtedly immense, and the very mistakes she has made in the past will warn her with respect to the future. That she has been betrayed by Russia she is well aware, and there is a tendency already on the part of her statesmen to turn their faces in the direction of Vienna. It will be a curious result of all the diplomatic intrigues of the past months if Russia's temporary success should end in the drifting of Greece and Bulgaria toward the orbit of the triple alliance.

More Service Should Bring More Pay

COLLECTIVE action by governments, if it runs counter to the equities of life, is demoralizing in its exemplary effect on individuals. The larger the transgressing social unit, the more far-reaching the unfortunate effect of the transgression. This fact is often overlooked by men who make and administer laws. Therefore the greater the necessity for its notation by preachers, teachers of ethics, and social reformers. To make the matter concrete and practical, consider the situation in which the railways now find themselves as the result of enactment of the parcel post law and its surprisingly successful administration. Contracts made on the basis of weight of mail matter carried prior to transmission of parcels now bind the roads to service for which they have no legal title to remuneration. But they have a moral right which the people, lawmakers and the postmaster-general should, and doubtless will, hasten to acknowledge. And this, of course, without any modification of intention or final action based on alleged or real overcharge by the railroads in the past. What the nation and the roads have to consider now is a very simple matter, namely, fair pay for service now rendered.

Were remedial action to be prompt, it would doubtless have a wholesome effect upon all those elements of the population whose zeal in protection of popular rights leads them often into indifference to social duties, not the least of which is common honesty. Precisely because railway officials are now being held to a rising standard of accountability in their spending of revenues, there is the greater reason why the public should insist that the revenues which they earn they should get, especially when the roads directly serve the state, as in transmission of mails.

PRESIDENT WILSON has signed a bill throwing open to homestead drawing, beginning Oct. 17, about 300,000 acres of grazing land in the Nebraska national forest. This, and similar movements toward the encouragement of cattle raising, should do more than importations for the American meat market.

ONE who has an income of \$500,000 or over, and who will pay 6 per cent on it under the income tax law, will be under no further liability to the government even if his income shall double. At least, not unless the sliding scale shall be extended.

AT PRESENT the daily world consumption of petroleum is estimated at 1,000,000 gallons. This will go far toward accounting for a certain line of quarterly, semi-annual and annual dividends that never fail to interest the general public.

THE navies of the world cost \$725,000,000 last year, and the world is seriously questioning itself as to how long this drain upon its industry can be borne.

Public Education in Hawaii

PUBLIC education is no new thing in Hawaii; its beginning now extends backward nearly 100 years. But it has made great strides since the islands were annexed to the United States in 1898. Marked progress has been achieved even since 1908, ten years after the country had passed under the American flag. In the latter year the total enrolment in the public schools was 18,564, showing an increase of 1426 in a single year. Three years later, or in 1911, the enrolment had risen to 20,597—including 11,397 males and 9200 females. The schools numbered at that time 155; the teachers 523, as against 476 in 1908. In that year there was established a college of agriculture and mechanical arts at Honolulu; last year summer schools were provided, and the compulsory age was changed from 15 to 17 years. The Japanese comprise the largest number of school children, pupils of that race having increased in the last eleven years from 1352 to 7607. Manual and industrial training is now carried on in most of the schools.

The Monitor's latest reports from Honolulu show a larger enrolment of pupils in that city than was recorded in 1912, the pupils numbering 8000, the teachers 200. In the McKinley high school, 320 students are enrolled, 130 being members of the freshman class. This growth in Honolulu is maintained throughout the possession. According to the American year-book, the enrolment at the close of 1912 had reached 29,909 pupils, an increase of over 11,000 in thirteen years.

Another encouraging aspect of the state of public education in the Hawaiian group is found in the improved method of financing the schools. Legislation obtained last year makes it possible to estimate their needs and provide the required amount for their maintenance each year, instead of depending upon the ordinary revenues. The public school system as it stands today comprises about 160 schools of primary and grammar grades, two high schools, three industrial schools and a normal school. These do not include the summer schools or the college of agriculture and mechanical arts. As regards the growth in attendance, the character of equipment and the quality of instruction, public instruction in Hawaii would seem to be making excellent headway.

Too Much Undertaken by the Census

WHILE it is true that practically all points of great importance and general interest developed by the census of 1910 have long since come into possession of the public, the fact remains that after three years the work of compilation of statistics is incomplete. This has very properly demanded and received, at the hands of a competent commission, careful investigation, with the result that the work remaining to be done by the bureau will probably be greatly abridged. The commission recommends that additional tabulations and analysis on population, mining and other subjects, now in progress but unfinished, be discontinued and that the material on hand be published by Dec. 3. It also recommends the discontinuance of further tabulations on occupations, the abandonment of annual compilation of statistics on forest products, the publication on Jan. 1 next of a report on the financial statistics of cities for 1912 and the curtailment of future statistics of this character.

The scope and methods of the thirteenth census differed in many respects from those adopted in previous enumerations. Generally speaking they were greatly broadened in relation to population, agricultural and manufacturing and mining statistics. Probably the most important change was the inquiry relating to the nationality of citizens born out of the country as determined by the mother tongue. This was supplemental to the previous inquiry of the country of birth. The director undertook in every other particular to make the inquiry exhaustive and the reports thus far published prove that the plans have been faithfully carried out. But it is questionable whether in some instances the information obtained in detail justifies the labor or the money expended upon it.

At all events, there is an apparent opportunity now to gauge future census work by experience which extends over enumerations that vary from under to over completeness. It should be possible, that is, from a comprehensive study of census work in the last fifty years, to formulate a plan for the conduct of the fourteenth census that will embrace information of determined value and eliminate a great mass of material of questionable importance. While it is true that the nation grows from decade to decade and that its activities and interests keep pace with this growth it does not follow necessarily that the census returns should increase in bulk at every count. Unless the aim shall be directed toward intelligent and systematic condensation the decennial census reports of the future will become so voluminous as to lose much of their value even for the student.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT from Washington to the effect that the army reserve corps plan, provided for in the appropriations of the last Congress, had completely failed, only eight men having joined the proposed body, may recall the entire controversy at the close of the Taft administration between the war department and certain of the army chiefs, although the reserve corps proposition was but an incident to it. It may be remembered that the army appropriation bill was literally weighted down with "riders" of one kind or another. Some of these were eliminated, but many remained when the bill was passed in the House. One of the provisos reduced the cavalry arm of the service to five regiments. To this the Senate objected, in view of conditions on the Mexican frontier. A conference committee was appointed, and while some of the objectionable "riders" were eliminated, when the bill was reported it contained a provision which practically excluded General Wood from acting as chief of staff in time of peace. The bill was passed, however, and the President vetoed it. This veto left the war department without funds to continue the administration of the army, and three special resolutions had to be adopted continuing the appropriation act of 1912 before the regular appropriation bill was passed.

It was during this controversy that a committee of the general staff engaged in an effort to recommend changes in army organization that would be conducive to the welfare of the establishment.

Failure of the Army Reserve Corps

One of these (No. 10) represented the necessity for a reserve large enough to bring the skeleton organizations to full strength in time of war. Such a proposal was rather forced upon, than favored by, the military authorities, but the main features of the report were approved by the war department, the reserve item among them. Particular objection was raised to one feature of it. As incorporated in the bill, the provision put the enlistment period in the reserve at seven years, four with the colors and three with the reserve. Many favored cutting down the term with the colors, on the ground that the period of service would repel rather than invite enlistments. This seems to have been the effect.

But, it may be asked, is there not another reason for the failure of the plan? This was practically the first time an attempt was made to give soldiering, at least in the lower ranks, a professional air in the United States. It was a step, as many viewed it, toward the training of men for permanent military duty. Service in the regular army of the United States is seldom enthusiastically sought under present conditions. Usually the force is considerably below its authorized strength. It is significant that, with an extension of the term of service, as the results show, the desire for a military life became less apparent than ever.

AN INTERVIEW with one of the leaders of the textile industries of New England shows him in an attitude which, if it is representative of his class, seems to us decidedly encouraging. Facing altered tariff rates, that imply stiffer competition with manufacturers abroad if the American market is to be held, this man admits loss of control at Washington long held by him and his associates. This year he and they have submitted arguments, have been heard respectfully, and in the main have been ignored by lawmakers. What now? A zest for the inevitable struggle lies ahead. The sooner it begins and is settled the better, according to this leader. In which view he is quite right. The present is no time for whimpering. The duty of the hour is to take defeat and turn it, if possible, into victory in a new form. The props having been removed, the business must now prove its intrinsic viability. The manufacturer, assured of free wool, must hereafter rely on his own administrative skill, the efficiency of his machinery and the intelligence of his workmen to insure a product that in quality and price can hold its own in an international competition.

This hopeful militant point of view is so common among American manufacturers of all kinds who are now interviewed on the probable effects of the Underwood tariff bill that we think it may safely be said to be characteristic and typical. Pessimism is at a discount. Faith is above par. This being so, it is easier to understand now, when the bill is about ready to be signed, why in Congress and in the press of the country during shaping of the law there has been so much less unrest at the thought of a revision downward than would have been shown twenty or even ten years ago.

So far as Congress is concerned some of the credit of this comparative serenity must be credited to the trained experts at the service of the majority party who have advised on matters of technical detail and also of principle. "Special interests" seeking preservation of past privileges have come up against evidence and witnesses that were not to be gainsaid on the score of competency.

WESTERN people more or less familiar with the Indian reservation system are almost a unit in declaring against it, and mainly for the sake of the Indian. The reservation system has seemed to the American government for many years a comfortable method of dealing with the Indian problem. By giving the Indian a tract of land which he was privileged to cultivate or to let alone, and by providing him with things to eat and clothing to wear, whether he cultivated it or not, the government has been relieved of much trouble, in a way, but the Indian often has been made lazy if not utterly worthless. A correspondent of the Kansas City Star has been led, by the pending opening of the Ft. Peck Indian reservation to white settlers, to tell of his experiences with the red men under the system referred to. He speaks from intimate knowledge, evidently, and his testimony is in agreement with that of many other witnesses heard on the subject.

The reservation Indians, as he regards them, are not, generally speaking, a noble or deserving class, but quite the contrary, and as he goes on to describe the conditions under which they have been compelled to live for a generation or two, it is difficult to see how they could be. "Most of these Indians," he writes, referring to those in South Dakota, "have allotments of land, the choicest land on the Cheyenne reservation, much of it lying along the Cheyenne river which provides water winter and summer for cattle. Their cattle graze, too, on the common pasture land of the reservation. Most of the Indian allotments are excellent farms, capable of producing good crops. Few of them do, however, because it is easier not to plant the crops."

There is little incentive, if any, for crop-raising on the reservations. The Indians under government guardianship do not need to work. Who will question the probability, or the certainty, that white men, placed in similar circumstances, would degenerate as have the Indians? The responsibility for the condition of the reservation Indian rests with the government, and it is a wholesome sign of the times that the government recognizes this at last and is putting forth a determined effort now to enable the Indian to make a man of himself by throwing him gradually upon his own resources.

It is certainly strange, in view of what baseball reports, as a rule, have done for or to the English language, that a question should now be raised as to the propriety of involving the national game in literary effort.

THERE is plenty of money for all purposes in the world, the present supply amounting to \$12,792,000,000; but the problem is to keep it moving in legitimate and useful lines.

A SIOUX CITY cab driver has fallen heir to \$200,000. And no doubt there are other cab drivers who would be pleased to obtain their fortunes in this way.

American Manufacturers Ready to Prove Worth

Passing of the Reservation Indian